FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV, VATICAN ACADEMICIANS ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD151048 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin at the request of Pope John Paul II, pontiff of the Catholic Church and head of the Vatican City State, a group of scientists of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. The members of the group, Jerome Lejeune, professor of fundamental genetics, and G.B. Marini Bettold, chemistry professor, described the results of the research carried out by the academy into the possible consequences of nuclear war for mankind and handed over to Leonid Brezhnev the "Declaration on the Consequences of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" describing the findings of this research.

In the course of the talk Leonid Brezhnev stressed that Soviet foreign policy has always been dominated by concern for safeguarding peace, averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening the security of the peoples. He pointed out the importance of making people better aware of the untold privations which can ensue from nuclear war. That is why the warnings issued by politicians and scientists in different countries merit very serious attention. This idea underlies the proposal advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress on setting up an international committee to demonstrate the vital necissity of averting nuclear catastrophe. The better the authoritative and knowledgeable opinion of scientists is heard, the more consciously missions of people will work to achieve this objective.

It is a sign of the times, Leonid Brezhnev said, that states, political parties and movements and social and other circles, aware of the commonality of their vital interests, are closing their ranks despite their different ideologies, philosophical views and persuasions in a striving to save mankind from the threat looming over it.

It is the supreme responsibility of leaders of state to their nations, to mankind and to the future generations to prevent nuclear war. The Soviet leadership is fully aware of this responsibility. The Soviet Union subordinates its foreign policy to this task.

Leonid Brezhnev reminded his interlocutors that a few days previously the U.N. General Assembly, following the initiative of the Soviet Union, had declared the first use of nuclear weapons by any state to be the gravest crime against humanity. He dwelt specifically on the practical steps and proposals of the USSR aimed at lessening tensions in Europe, at achieving radical cutbacks by both sides in the stockpiles of nuclear weapons accumulated on the continent or, best of all, at securing the renunciation of all the types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. The Soviet Union will strive to attain these objectives, in particular, at its talks with the United States in Geneva.

There is room for all states -- big, medium-sized and small -- and for all the political, social, scientific, religious and other forces pursuing peace objectives in international contacts and in the dialogue aimed at improving the world political climate and strengthening peace, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

The representatives of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences agreed that the large-scale participation of the peace forces in the efforts to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples are particularly important in the present-day situation.

The talk passed in the spirit of mutual respect and goodwill.

CHERVOV STATEMENT ON PROVOCATIVE PENTAGON BOOK

AU121801 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov statement: "Game With Figures Which Serves To Conceal the Truth" -- place and date not given]

[Text] At the request of V. Morozov, APN military affairs commentator, Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov comments on the publication of a provocative book issued by the Pentagon entitled: "Soviet Military Power." Lt Gen Chervov's commentary reads as follows:

The aggressive imperialist forces, headed by the United States, continue to pursue their policy of exacerbating the international situation, undermining detente and feverishly increasing the arsenal of their means of warfare.

The recently published "all-round program" of U.S. strategic armaments is essentially aimed at undermining the principle of equality and equal security, of the existing parity in the military-strategic sector. We are faced with Washington's desire for military superiority over the USSR, and this is a fact. The mass production of neutron weapons, of chemical and poisonous substances, the preparations for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, as well as the hasty organization of the gendarme-like "Rapid Deployment Forces" -- all this serves the same goal.

All these dangerous measures which are increasing the threat to peace and freedom are justified by the myth of the "Soviet military threat" speculation, which has been raised to the level of U.S. national policy. In addition to all this, all kinds of methods are used such as lies, slander, misinformation and manipulation of facts.

The pamphlet, recently published by the Pentagon under the title "Soviet Military Power," is an example of the manipulation of figures for the purpose of concealing the truth. The essence of this book consists of enumerating types and systems of Soviet military technical equipment, without mentioning even one figure about the U.S. and NATO armaments, as if they did not exist at all.

The absence of any comparison between USSR and U.S. military potential in this Pentagon publication, the fact that the book does not compare the forces of the Warsaw Pact with those of NATO is by no means an accidental omission, but quite simply a premeditated maneuver. In this respect we have a statement by David Gergen, executive assistant to the U.S. President, [as published] who admitted that the authors of the book "had no intention whatsoever of making precise comparisons."

Without taking into account the military potential of NATO member countries, of course, we cannot obtain any "final and comprehensive picture" of the state of affairs in the world. As a matter of fact, we cannot make any serious considerations about the so-called "window of vulnerability" (this is a term used by the leader of the U.S. administration) in the sector of medium-range nuclear missile armaments in action if we fail to mention the existence of more than 700 forward-based nuclear systems owned by the United States and the nearly 300 respective armaments owned by their allies in Europe. Anyone who has some respect for the truth should be aware of the fact that such an approach omitting hundreds of nuclear medium-range devices is not in conformity with the principle of equal security.

The Pentagon pamphlet, for example, mentions at length the Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles mounted on submarines, it tells about heavy bomber aircraft. The United States, however, also possesses the same amount of this equipment. In the process of the SALT I talks, the correlation between these figures was mentioned on several occasions and was specified with the greatest accuracy. The two sides exchanged data on their strategic armaments. It was noted that they are approximately equal -- 2,500 delivery vehicles on the one side and 2,300 on the other, while the explosive charge is a little higher with the United States than the USSR and, on the other hand, the USSR has slightly greater gross launching weight of ICBM's so that on the whole we can speak of an approximate equality.

On the day of signing the SALT II treaty, the President of the United States described this document as "representing a mutually acceptable balance of both countries' interests." It was agreed that as soon as SALT II becomes valid, each side commits itself to limit its strategic armaments to a total number which should not exceed 2,400 combat units, while as of 1 January, this total should amount to 2,250 units. According to the SALT II treaty, the USSR is supposed to dismantle 250 carrier vehicles, while the United States is supposed to dismantle only 30.

Why are the authors of the Pentagon book not talking about all this instead of pointing out the USSR strategic armaments and describing them as "a Soviet threat?" Why do they emphasize the fact that the USSR's strategic carrier vehicles can allegedly launch approximately 9,000 charges [boepripasi] at one time. Why are they passing over in silence the potential of the United States in this respect? It would be adequate to add another figure. According to the statements of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, the strategic U.S. forces are capable of launching 9,000 nuclear charges at one time. This figure, however, is concealed from the mass public to which the pamphlet is addressed. In the long run, they do not receive any information, but misinformation.

The book manipulates figures on traditional armaments as well. The abundance of figures on Soviet Armed Forces does not explain anything, but only confuses the issues. The real facts show that an approximate equality exists in this sector too; a military balance exists, as a matter of fact, if we take into account such facts as the quantity of armaments and their qualitative characteristics, as well as their combat capacities, etc. Let us recall a few facts in this respect.

The research results of the London Institute of Strategic Studies (in its annual publication: "Balance of Armed Forces for the 1980-81 Period") states the following: "The NATO member countries, including France, in peace time have greater economic resources and a larger number of armed forces than the Warsaw Pact Treaty member states." It is pointed out in this study that the total number of armed forces is as follows: NATO -- 4,897,000 soilders, the Warsaw Pact Forces -- 4,669,000 soldiers. The number of Army ground forces personnel alone including marines is as follows: NATO -- 2,860,000 men, compared to 2,612,000 men in the Warsaw Pact forces.

A group of American authors at the Carnegie Foundation recently published a study in which they prove that for the 1976-80 period an approximate equality of NATO and Warsaw Pact Treaty ground forces (1,096,000 men for NATO and 1,124,000 men for the Warsaw Pact forces) existed. The exchange of figures at the Vienna negotiations (of 1 January 1980) also confirms the existence of an approximate equality in the number of ground forces and air forces of the central European countries (a total of 991,000 soldiers for NATO and 979,000 soldiers for the Warsaw Pact forces).

The approximate balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Treaty organization also exists in connection with other facts, including the number of tanks.

According to data mentioned by the Carnegie Foundation study, NATO has twice as many launching installation PTURS [Antitank Guided Missiles] than the Warsaw Pact Treaty organization. Some time ago, in 1974, to be exact, U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger read a report to Congress in which he stated: At the same time, the antitank weapons, deployed in sufficient numbers, compensates for the superiority in tanks of the Warsaw Pact Treaty countries. In this connection, we think it necessary to be equal to the USSR in number of tanks." This is precisely how the NATO strategists considered it necessary, according to their own statements, to ensure "an equality of means of warfare" in this area.

We must take into account the fact that although the Warsaw Pact forces actually have more tanks, NATO has no less. NATO and U.S. leaders, of course, do not mention this and usually count only those tanks which are under NATO command. This is how they considerably diminish the number of their tanks (a total of nearly 10-12,000 units). The truth, however, is that their troops have more than 16,000 tanks, as a matter of fact. In addition to this, there are 5,000 U.S. tanks stationed in Europe and 6,500 belonging to West European NATO member countries which are not taken into consideration. More than 7,000 tanks are stationed on the American continent (in the United States and Canada). In the coming years, the armed forces of these countries will be supplied with approximately 9,000 tanks of a new class (such as "XM-1", "Leopard-2", and "Chieftain").

Thus, the objective data point to the fact and confirm that if we consider strategic nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, or the traditional armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Treaty organization, we can say that an approximate balance exists between the two sides and that the United States by no means needs to equip itself with "complementary armaments" because it is not lagging behind the USSR.

This, however, is a fact that people in the Pentagon do not wish to admit. Despite the existing facts, they wish to make the balance of forces appear as though the United States is "lagging behind" the USSR in order to frighten and confuse their Western readers, and mainly to obtain their submissive consent for an additional armaments race. All these propaganda maneuvers conceal the U.S. administration circles' nostalgia for the lost leadership in nuclear rearmament and their strong desire to upset the balance of forces at all costs in order to achieve a military superiority from the position of strength in Washington's policy. This is what the Pentagon pamphlet is aimed at, and the same applies to the comprehensive NATO machinery.

Nevertheless, we can say that speculations about a disruption of the balance of forces are a delusion. The Soviet Union -- and this has been declared on several occasions at the most authoritative levels -- is not striving for military superiority. It will, however, never allow anyone to achieve such superiority. The Soviet Union has everything necessary for this purpose.

Lt Gen Nikolay Chernov further said the following in his closing statement: "Viewing this pamphlet as a manipulation of figures, we cannot fail to stress that the propagation of such unequivocally absurd and one-sided "revelations" about Soviet military strength and the anti-Soviet campaign connected with them amounts to a political provocation."

UN DISARMAMENT REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

AU121703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Interview at United Nations with Prof Viktor L. Israelyan, USSR Disarmament Committee Representative, correspondent not named: "Support for the Soviet Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] Question: It is obvious that the basic results of the discussions on disarmament problems have shown the growing concern of people attending the session. What was the atmosphere during the discussion of these problems? How would one characterize the tactics of the militaristic forces in the United States at the present moment?

Answer: The main conclusion of the session's work shows that the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries clearly and precisely demonstrated their opposition to the militaristic course of world politics and their expressions of support for the line followed by the socialist countries to reduce the threat of a nuclear war, to limit rearmament and to begin equitable negotiations on disputed issues.

At the very beginning of the disarmament discussions in the First Political Committee, two essentially different approaches were made. The countries of the socialist community and the majority of the nonaligned countries insisted upon reaching decisions that would contribute as soon as possible to achieving concrete measures for limiting the arms race and for a transitional period toward disarmament. This line was the predominant one at the session and was thus reflected in the resolutions approved by the committee. Suffice it to recall that they numbered over 40.

The main point, of course, is the number of resolutions. It is important that the demands of the majority of the members of the international public are reflected in these resolutions and that constructive negotiations in the sphere of disarmament be held. A number of resolutions, for example, urged the beginning or resumption of the talks on limiting strategic rearmament as well as for nuclear disarmament, for banning nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons, in other words, the beginning of important negotiations which, however, were blocked by the United States.

The United States tried to impose on the First Committee the unjustified thesis that in the present troubled international situation, one could not even think of practical steps toward banning rearmament and that only abstract studies to check the present agreements could be made. This line, however, was not accepted by the delegates.

It is not accidental that the U.S. delegation abstained from voting against many of the resolutions on problems of disarmament. U.S. diplomacy was also not crowned with laurels because of the line it adopted to distract the attention of the UN member countries from the concrete disarmament problems and involved itself in discussions in the spirit of the "cold war," with the aid of anti-Soviet fabrications. These tactics of the U.S. representatives could not conceal the fact from the participants at the session that the U.S. delegation did not actually submit any constructive proposals included in the First Committee's agenda. This was the "strategic line" followed by the U.S. delegation, a line which was at variance with the approach of the majority of the countries of the international community.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS VISIT TAMAN GUARDS

PM141031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Meeting: Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Visit the Taman Guards"]

[Text] The "N" Motorized Rifle Regiment of the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division has glorious combat traditions. For their courage and valor during the Great Patriotic War 10 of this unit's servicemen were awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union and about 5,000 were presented with orders. Now, too, there are many soldiers nd officers here with lofty motherland awards for successes in combat training and the assimilation of new equipment and armaments. They include Taman Guards Lt Col A. Shibin, Taman Guards Maj Yu. Morozov, and Taman Guards Sr Lt V. Korshunov and many others.

In terms of socialist competition results the regiment is the best among the troops of the Moscow Military District. It actively supported the appeal from the personnel of the twice order-bearing Taman Guards Armored Regiment to the servicemen of the Ground Forces and became the initiator of socialist competition in the district under the slogan "Reliable Defense for the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!"

The servicemen of this regiment were visited by Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of national defense; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Armed Forces Gen F. Siwiski, chief of the Polish Army General Staff and Polish vice minister of national defense; Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; and also by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yehishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy; Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Froces and USSR deputy defense minister; Army Gen V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; and Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces. They familiarized themselves with the organization of the training process, attended exercises, and asked about the Taman Guards' combat history and successes in martial labor.

A meeting of the personnel was held in the unit's club. It was addressed by Taman Guards Lt Col V. Kryukov, Taman Guards Sr Lt V. Leonov, Taman Guards Cpl N. Konstantinov and others. They reported the regiment's achievements and the way the servicemen are fulfilling in practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and raising the regiment's combat readiness.

On behalf of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies Gen D. Dzhurov thanked the Taman servicemen for their hospitable reception and wished them further great successes in combat training for the benefit of the socialist fatherland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, delivered a speech. He congratulated the Taman servicemen on the start of a new training year and set them the task of achieving new successes in the struggle for an excellent-rated regiment.

The meeting took the form of a graphic demonstration of the friendship and unity of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces.

BRIEFS

CEMA COMMITTEE SESSION -- The 24th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 10-11 December. It discussed questions connected with scientific and technical cooperation in the field of fuel and energy problems as well as in the chemical industry. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 11 Dec 81 LD]

SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV FRG TRIP UNDERSCORED

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM141501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course is predetermined by the nature of the socialist system. This social system has made peace the general thrust of its international activity. The land of the soviets and the other socialist countries have always proceeded on the basis that the attainment of the ideals of socialism is inextricably linked with the struggle to ensure peace on earth and to establish and develop cooperation between all countries and peoples for the sake of their future, for the sake of social progress. The fundamental features of the socialist social system are expressed in this organic unity of peace and socialism.

A particularly important role in the elaboration and practical implementation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course is played by L.I. Brezhnev's indefatigable activity, in particular his meetings with foreign statesmen and politicians and his trips to foreign countries. Tremendous significance is attached to the visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the FRG 22-25 November 1981. The visit was a real mission of peace in the fullest, highest sense.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of the visit, wholly and fully approved the very important, useful work done by L.I. Brezhnev in the course of his talks and conversations with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and other West German statesmen and politicians. At the present tense and highly crucial moment in international relations, when they could deteriorate sharply or take a turn for the better, L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG acquires special significance both for bilateral Soviet-West German ties and for the whole range of East-West relations and the general thrust of world politics.

"The course and results of the new Soviet-West German summit meeting," the document says, "is further confirmation of the effectiveness of the course in international affairs elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress, a course aimed at eliminating the threat of war, above all nuclear war, at disarmament and at detente and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. L.I. Brezhnev's talks and conversations in the FRG and his meetings and speeches were a major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties."

The Soviet Union believes that relations between states with different social systems must be built -- particularly in today's nuclear age -- on the principles of peaceful coexistence. And this presupposes a reduction in the level of military confrontation, constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous, businesslike political cooperation. All Soviet initiatives in the world arena are focused on the disarmament problem, in all its complex and difficult aspects. The vital security interests of the Soviet people, our friends and allies and all the peoples of Europe dictated the need to place the most urgent, vital question at the center of the Bonn talks: the question of how to avert the threat hanging over Europe in connection with the plans to deploy new types of American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries -- first and foremost the FRG -- and how to prevent the disruption of the balance of forces in favor of the NATO bloc.

Tremendous attention was aroused among the world public by the far-reaching proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhenv in the FRG. These proposals serve a single goal -- that of finding a mutually acceptable agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, and delivering Europe from the danger of nuclear conflagration. They are not intended only for the FRG and other West European countries, but are also addressed to the United States in connection with the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe which began in Geneva 30 November.

The new Soviet proposals constitute a program for curtailing nuclear armaments in Europe which accords with the aspirations of all peoples and the demands of the broad masses coming out against the threat of nuclear war. Here is the essence of the new Soviet proposals.

First, the USSR has substantially added to its earlier proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe and the modernization of existing ones for the period while talks are in progress on these types of armaments. The Soviet side expressed its readiness -- given the other side's consent to such a moratorium -- to reduce a certain section of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR unilaterally, moving toward the lower level on which the USSR and the United States could agree as a result of the talks.

Second, the Soviet Union stressed its intention of coming out in favor, during the Geneva talks, of radical reductions in medium-range nuclear facilities by both sides -- and by hundreds of units, not just dozens. Here, of course, it is necessary to take into account both the American forward-based facilities and the relevant British and French nuclear facilities.

Third, the Soviet Union would be ready to reach agreement on a complete renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons targeted on sites in Europe.

As L.I. Brezhenv stressed, the Soviet Union is generally in favor of ultimately no nuclear weapons -- either medium-range or tactical -- in Europe. That would be a real "zero option," fair to all sides.

The foreign mass media and prominent state, political and public figures are widely discussing and commenting on the new Soviet proposals. Here it is stressed that all the Soviet state's foreign policy activity is dictated by profound concern for how to save Europe and our entire planet from thermonuclear conflagration and how to ensure lasting peace for the present and future generations.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers highly assess the results achieved during the visit as regards the development of bilateral Soviet-West German relations. They give an energetic new impetus to the development of good-neighborly, peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres. It is very important to note that on the eve of the visit, "gas for pipes" contract was signed -- the biggest undertaking of our age in resolving energy problems within the framework of Europe. Together with other projects agreed on or being considered by the sides, it forms a firm foundation for the consistent buildup of mutually advantageous economic ties extending into the 21st century.

All these facts indicate that Soviet people have every reason to feel profound satisfaction with the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's visit to the FRG. The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, implemented in close coordination with the fraternal socialist countries, has once again demonstrated its love of peace, its scope and its initiative, convincingly influencing people's minds and hearts. The Soviet people warmly approve and fully support the peace-loving, enterprising foreign policy of the Leninist party and Soviet state, which wage a tireless struggle to strengthen peace and security throughout the world.

To uphold peace -- there is no more important task today in the international plane for our party, our people and all the planet's peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM141441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The course and results of the visit to the FRG by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were graphic confirmation of the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course as defined by the 26th CPSU Congress -- a course toward the elimination of the danger of war, and toward detente and peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, having examined the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, wholly and fully approved the very important and useful work performed by him during his talks and conversations with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt and other West German statesmen and politicians. As for the development of bilateral Soviet-West German relations, the results achieved during the visit give vigorous new impetus to the expansion of good-neighborly peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres.

L.I. Brezhnev's talks and conversations in the FRG and his meeting and speeches were a major political action in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the party of Soviet Communists.

At the present tense and highly crucial moment in international relations, when they could deteriorate sharply or be improved, L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG acquires special significance not only for bilateral Soviet-West German relations but for the entire complex of East-West relations and the general thrust of world politics. The peace initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, aimed at eliminating the threat looming over Europe in connection with the dangerous plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, and primarily the FRG, attracted special attention in the world.

These initiatives accord with the fundamental interests of the security of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies and of all European peoples. They serve the same noble goal -- sparing the continent's population the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration -- and are addressed not only to the FRG and the other West European countries but to the United States, in connection with the start in Geneva of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union is in favor of seeking a solution to this question which would lead to the curtailment of nuclear armaments in such a way that no one's security is jeopardized and the level of military confrontation in Europe is reduced.

To implement these goals the USSR has substantially added to its former proposal on a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and on the modernization of existing ones for the duration of the talks. The readiness was voiced -- if the other side agrees to such a moratorium -- to reduce unilaterally a certain proportion of medium-range nuclear armaments on the European part of the USSR, moving to a lower level on which the USSR and the United States could agree as a result of the talks. The Soviet Union also stressed its intention to advocate during the Geneva talks reductions -- and radical ones at that -- by both sides of their medium-range nuclear weapons -- not by tens but by hundreds of units. Here, of course, both the U.S. forward-based weapons and the relevant British and French nuclear weapons must be taken into account.

Finally, the USSR would also be prepared to agree on the total renunciation by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. Moreover, the Soviet Union is generally in favor of Europe ultimately becoming free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

The Soviet proposals have been assessed everywhere as genuine proof of a realistic and businesslike approach -- and not a verbal and propagandist one -- to the solution of the problem of ensuring lasting peace, a problem of such importance and concern to all mankind. This attests to the USSR's sincere desire for constructive talks on the basis of the principles of the sides' equality and identical security and our country's firm intention to seek their positive results.

The peoples of the world expect the West to treat the new Soviet initiatives with all attention and objectivity. The majority of politicians in the West European countries are convinced of the sincerity of the USSR's desire to achieve the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. However, the fact that the United States and its main NATO allies are continuing to gamble on obtaining one-sided advantages for themselves and on the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament cannot fail to cause alarm. The world public assesses this course as an attempt to topple the present military equilibrium in Europe and to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has firmly and clearly stated, the Soviet Union will never allow this. The Soviet people and the CPSU will never waive the interests of the security of our country and our allies and friends. The European peoples, the U.S. people and all those who hold dear the cause of disarmament and peace must know that. The leaders of the Western states must also realize that.

The USSR's precise and clear position on questions of safeguarding peace and the peoples' security and the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG are generating profound satisfaction in all people of good will. Our country's working people and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces warmly approve and unanimously support the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. By this course, steered in close coordination with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its love of peace and its breath of vision [masshtabnost] and enterprise, convincingly influencing people's minds and hearts.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving and principled foreign policy is at the same time a policy of firm and resolute rebuff to any aggressive aspirations and intrgues of the imperialist circles and their accomplices and any encroachments on our peaceful labor. Soviet servicemen are responding to the constant concern of the party and people for the conservation and consolidation of peace on earth with new successes in combat and political training and new achievements in martial labor for the benefit of peace and socialism, and by further raising their vigilance and combat readiness.

NOVOYE VREMYA OUTLINES COST OF NATO TO MEMBERS

LD042206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- In one of its supplement sections headed "How Much Does NATO Cost," the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA writes: "Allocations to the U.S. Defense Department for 1982 will reach a record mark -- $226 billion. This is $40 billion more than in the current financial year. In all, the United States intends to spend $1.5 trillion in the next 5 years. That is almost as much as they have spent on the armed forces in the last 12 years."

"Other Western countries are trying not to lag behind their partner across the ocean. The FRG had the second highest level of military expenditures in the earlier 1970's. In 1956, (the first year of its NATO membership), the country's official military expenditure was DM3.4 billion; in 1979 it reached DM36.7 billion marks. In the 1981 budget it was DM42 billion. According to the present budget, which also includes appropriations for civil defense, the upkeep of NATO forces and so on, the overall military expenditure is estimated at DM 62 billion."

"Britain's military budget for 1981-82, judging by the 'White Paper' published by the Ministry of Defense, is estimated at 12,274,000,000 pounds sterling. This is 5 percent more than the 1979-80 budget."

"Recently," the supplement says further on, "the growth rate of military allocations in France has increased. While in 1977 the country's military expenditure was about 50 billion francs, in 1982 they should reach 115 billion francs.

"In the 30 years of NATO's existence, the military expenditure of o her member countries of the bloc has grown in comparable sums: in Canada, by 4.2 times; in Portugal, by 4.5 times; in Italy and Turkey, by over 5 times; in Luxembourg, by 8 times; in Belgium, by 9 times; in the Netherlands, by 10.2 times; in Norway by 10.5 times; and in Denmark and Greece; by 11.5 times. From 1949 to 1980 the total NATO bloc expenditure exceeded 3 trillion dollars."

"The NATO sessions of 1977 and 1978 were an important stage on the path of forging ahead with the arms race. At the first session the decision was adopted to increase the real military expenditure of the organization's members by 3 percent each year from 1979 to 1983. At the second session a long-term armaments program was adopted for a 15-year period. Its overall cost for the 5-year period represents $80 billion more than previous allocations."

"Beyond the framework of the 'NATO zone,'" the supplement notes, "the USA's biggest partner, and that of its allies in the bloc, is still Japan. The total amount of that country's military expenditure grew from 422 billion yen in 1966-67 to 1,961 billion yen in 1977-78. That is a fourfold increase in 10 years. Japan's military budget for [words indistinct] 2.23 trillion yen. It took sixth place in the world with respect to military expenditure. In conformity with the current 5-year plan for the modernization and expansion of the Japanese Armed Forces, a 7.5 percent increase in military appropriations is planned."

"If the means spent on arms for the period 1970-75 were channeled into civil industries," the supplement stresses, "the annual volume of world production would have increased by $200 billion in comparison with the existing level. This sum exceeds the total gross national product of all the countries in southern Asia and central Africa, two of the largest regions in the world where about 1 billion people live."

CSCE DELEGATE DEVOTES SPEECH TO HUMAN RIGHTS

LD112150 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Madrid, 11 Dec, TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, devoted his statement at today's plenary session of the Madrid meeting to the Human Rights Day.

The Soviet Union, he said, has consistently linked the questions of international co-operation in the field of human rights with the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

The very idea of international co-operation on human rights and the inclusion in the UN Charter of provisions to provide the basis for such co-operation reflect the reaction of the international community to the horrors of World War II and its profound realisation of the close link between the preservation of peace and respect for human rights.

Only a lasting and reliable peace, only a consistent pursuit of the policy of detente and disarmament assure all the necessary prerequisites and conditions -- both material and moral -- for a fuller implementation of the entire set of the political, civil, economic, cultural and other rights of people in the most diverse countries.

It is for this reason, the Soviet representative went on to say, that we regard implementation of the set of the construction and just proposals of the Soviet Union to curb the arms race, to strengthen peace and security and to deepen the process of detente on the European Continent and in the whole world as a component of the international activities to protect human rights.

The proposal discussed at the Madrid meeting on holding a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and disarmament, and the adoption by it of a pertinent decision can without hesitation be regarded as one of the international measures aimed at protecting and guaranteeing human rights.

It is high time for those who hope to use the human rights issue and the entire European process for covering up their bid to undermine the foundations of socialism to shed their delusions.

The genuine struggle for human rights waged on the international scene by the progressive forces with the most active support of the socialist countries, Leonid Ilichev said in conclusion, does not and cannot have anything in common with the provocative fuss around a handful of renegades which is unworthy of our forum.

ICA REVAMP WILL NOT CHANGE PROPAGANDA THRUST

PM141325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder incorporated in S. Agafonov, V. Neznamov "World Today" roundup: "Latest Reorganization"]

[Text] As the magazine NEWSWEEK writes, there has recently been talk again in Washington of reorganizing the International Communications Agency (CIA), the leading U.S. organization engaged in "ideological activity abroad," and giving it back its original title of U.S. Information Agency, (USIA).

The agency, which was created at the height of the cold war in 1953 with the single aim of broadcasting to the world the merits of America and the shortcomings of the Soviet Union, has been restructured more than once. Moreover, every regular reorganization has been presented as a "turning point" in U.S. foreign policy propaganda on the road "toward objectivity and veracity in setting out the facts." The last such "turn" was in 1978 when the not unknown USIA was transformed into the ICA.

The official reason given at the time for the shakeup was the "desire to keep pace" with the provisions adopted in Helsinki on the exchange of information between states, which talked of the need to establish constructive dialogue. It is well known what became of these declarations with their big promises. There was no question of a cardinal change in the general thrust of U.S. foreign policy propaganda and its basic aims. Only its tone changed: Overtly malicious attacks on the USSR and blatant anticommunist hysteria were replaced by more refined and veiled methods of slander and misinformation against the socialist countries. Now, by all accounts, this "gentleness" is being completely discarded. "Let us return to the time of Truman, to the slogan 'America Above All' and to the whole rhetoric of the cold war" -- that is how a former employee described the nature of the forthcoming changes in the ICA's activity. Commentary, as they say, is superfluous.

CASEY MAKING 'ENTREPRENEURIAL' USE OF CIA POST

PM141615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder": "CIA -- A Lucrative Job", from the "World Today" feature compiled by R. Tuchnin]

[Text] It is very profitable to head the American intelligence department and have in conjunction with your wife shares worth a total of $1.8 milion in 27 corporations which hold large bank deposits abroad. CIA director W. Casey has learned this truth very well.

Judge for yourselves. If a crop failure is becoming apparent somewhere or prospects for a good oil yield have shown up, if profits are threatened in some sector of the economy or -- very bad! -- the nationalization of American companies is foreseen, then all this information flows through secret channels to the chief of the U.S. spy agency and he can manipulate it as he likes in his own entrepreneurial interests. And this, in fact, is what Casey does. It is not for nothing that he is at great pains to refuse to place the shares that he owns under anonymous trusteeship, as is customary in the top echelons of the administration, and directs his own big business himself. His associate -- CIA legal adviser Stanley Spokin -- urges everyone not to worry: The chief is "an honest man," he says, and does not misuse the information that comes his way. Only this assertion sounds very false at a time when the Senate Select Committe on Intelligence has already begun a thorough investigation into the many dubious deals that the CIA director made in the past.

The Chicago TRIBUNE, recalling the "gift" which R. Allen, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, received, writes that "members of the Reagan administration display indecent purposefulness when it is a question of their money." The newspaper gave the article a very eloquent headline -- "Practical Approach to Espionage."

KUZNETSOV CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO NEPAL

LD150732 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Katmandu, 15 Dec, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov ended his official friendly visit to Nepal today. At the Katmandu Airport the distinguished Soviet guest was seen off by the prime minister of Nepal, Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat (parliament) of the country Marich Man Singh, other officials.

In the course of the visit Vasiliy Kuznetsov was received by the head of the state of Nepal King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. He had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Nepal Surya Bahadur Thapa, Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat Marich Man Singh. The conversations passed in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

The visit of the First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov provided a favourable opportunity to discuss questions of bilateral cooperation and the international situation, of mutual interest, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by the prime minister of Nepal, Surya Bahadur Thapa. It will undoubtedly help to strengthen Nepalese-Soviet friendship. The head of the Nepalese Government stressed that Nepal, just as the Soviet Union, was true to the ideals of peace. Their joint efforts in this direction will promote the process of disarmament and relaxation of international tension. At many international forums Nepal and the Soviet Union stand together to promote the accomplishment of this goal.

Touching upon the latest initiatives, which were put forward by the USSR and other states to bring about peace, he said that those initiatives were welcomed by Nepal. The negotiations that began in Geneva are also a step in this direction and we support such efforts, the prime minister said in conclusion.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow

LD150936 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Dec, TASS -- A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today left the Indian capital for Moscow. The delegation stayed in India at the invitation of the country's government on an official friendly visit. At International Palam Airport the Soviet guests were seen off by speaker of the House of the People of the Indian Parliament Balram Jakhar, members of both houses of India's supreme legislative body and other officials.

[A TASS report on the Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to India published on page 4 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 8 December, Morning Edition, reports that in addition to those named in earlier items, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T. Bayrimov, I.N. Blokhin, A.R. Korotenkov and V.P. Orlov were members of the delegation.]

PRAVDA REPORTS AFGHAN PARTY PLENUM

PM141657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Kabul, 5 Dec -- The Seventh PDPA Central Committee plenum has been held in the Afghan capital. The keynote plenum speech on the party's work was delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. The plenum endorsed the party leadership's work in the period between the sixth and seventh plenums and unanimously adopted the PDPA draft appeal to Afghanistan's nationalities, ethnic groups and tribes.

KAMPUCHEAN LEADER INTERVIEWED DURING MOSCOW VISIT

LD142128 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 14 Dec 81

["Heng Samrin: There Is No Return to the Past" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS -- The three years after the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime have been marked by the tremendous efforts of the Kampuchean people for the elimination of the grim consequences of the rule by the Beijing henchmen. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the State Council Heng Samrin. The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by him are currently in Moscow en route from Mongolia, where they were on an official friendly visit.

Three years are, of course, a short period of time, the Kampuchean leader said. But achievements in the socio-economic field are obvious. Under the party leadership the Kampuchean people have restored with the assistance of specialists from the fraternal socialist countries the enterprises destroyed under the Pol Pot regime. In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions this year the workers in agriculture have planted rice on an area of more than 1,350 thousand [as received] hectares. Successes have been also achieved in other fields. Thus, for example, almost the entire population of the country has come within the range of the campaign for the elimination of illiteracy. Medical attendance is being developed. Vaccinations are made everywhere to prevent infectious diseases.

Our people, said Heng Samrin, are engaged in a peaceful creative effort. They recall as a nightmare the times of the rule of the pro-Beijing puppets. The people do not wish a return to the bloody past.

The People's Kampuchea is successfully developing relations with other states. All this is evidence of the fact that there is no "Kampuchean problem." Chinese hegemonists, Washington and their henchmen are out to create it. But any attempts taken by them to overthrow the people's system in Kampuchea and return the Pol Pot men are doomed to a failure, Heng Samrin stressed.

The Kampuchean leader has expressed regret over the refusal of the member-countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to accept the peaceful proposals put forward by Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and directed at establishing a lasting peace and a climate of goodneighbourliness in the region.

Touching upon the results of the visit of the Kampuchean party and government delegation to Mongolia. Heng Samrin pointed out the exceptional cordiality and hospitality accorded to the delegation there. The talks with the Mongolian leaders and the documents signed in the course of the visit, he said, indicate that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the socialist countries continue developing and strengthening.

In conclusion of the interview, Heng Samrin expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union, the other fraternal and friendly countries for the great material and moral support given by them to the Kampuchean people, who are making enormous efforts for the reconstruction of the country.

ASEAN VIEWS 'COALITION GOVERNMENT' FOR KAMPUCHEA

PM141312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "One More Trick"]

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Dec -- One after another the foreign ministers of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia have visited Thailand within a sort space of time. A visit by the Philippines minister is planned for the next few days. The official representatives of the ASEAN countries have been discussing the question of creating a so-called coalition government for the nonexistent "democratic Kampuchea."

During his meetings with the ringleaders of the reactionary Khmer groupings in Thailand, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam suggested that they form a "free coalition" in which Pol Pot's supporters would be moved to a back seat in order not to remind public opinion of their crimes against the Kampuchean people.

Sihanouk's consent to assume the post of "president of the coalition" was immediately forthcoming from Paris. Sonn San, who is in Thailand, deigned to accept the post of "prime minister" and immediately set off for the United States and West Europe to seek official support for the "coalition." The ringleaders of the Pol Pot gangs stated that they are reluctant to remain in secondary roles. They said they will reply to the "Singapore proposal" within 2 months.

There is no reliable information as to whose office gave birth to this "proposal." But it is well known who has been carefully nurturing it. In recent months Washington has sent a whole clutch of emissaries around the ASEAN "five." They have included Henry Kissinger and John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs. The latter arrived in Bangkok straight from Beijing. According to him, the United States and the PRC hold "highly similar positions" on the questions discussed, including Kampuchea.

However, two-sided U.S.-Chinese pressure on ASEAN has failed to produce the expected results. Although the Malaysian and Indonesian ministers came to Bangkok, they refused to make statements on the possibility of granting military aid to the Khmer reactionaries. Both Malaysia and Indonesia advocate the settlement of Indochina's problems by peaceful menas, through negotiations.

SIHANOUK PLANS WAR TO SOLVE 'KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM'

PM1411145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 5

[V. Skvortsov "rejoinder": "Sihanouk Prepares To March..."]

[Text] "Temporarily, perhaps, I have no choice other than war," the former prince and former head of state, former prisoner of the Pol Pot supporters and currently their political friend, Norodom Sihanouk, said in Brussels the other day. He needed to prepare to march off on a campaign, AFP reports, in order to solve the "Kampuchean problem," which the Khmer people solved for themselves nearly three years ago, although they did fail to consult the prince, who left in January 1979 for Beijing along with the elite of the Pol Pot clique, who escaped retribution.

It is hard to say when and how Sihanouk intends to start the war against his motherland. He admits that he cannot imagine this since the handful of armed emigre turncoats who have raised monarchist standards on Thai territory, as Sihanouk said, "is not fighting." Why then the war cries, which incidentally the former prince is emitting in the middle of Western Europe?

The point is that the so-called "tripartite committee" knocked together as a result of Beijing and Washington intrigues from a variety of emigres -- monarchists, rightwing generals and Pol Pot supporters -- has been unable even formally to become a "coalition government in exile." The politickers, who once took turns ousting one another in Phnom Penh, are unable to quell their infighting even under the encouragement of their masters' stick. But, for all we know, the prolonged wrangling may force Beijing and Washington to abandon the semblance of a "coalition" and back an individual. So Sihanouk made sure he was the first to make his bellicose application.

PRAVDA ON KAMPUCHEAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM141549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Dec -- SPK today issued a report on a 4 December Central Committee plenum of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

A decision adopted unanimously states that the country's population and the revolutionary armed forces are working enthusiastically to defend the motherland and build a new life in accordance with the fourth party congress line. These successes, achieved in every sphere of activity, are inspiring the Kampuchean people to new victories.

The decision contains a call to launch a competition in honor of the forthcoming third congress of the Kampuchean National Construction Front and the Kampuchean people's victory day, which is celebrated 7 January.

The KPRP Central Committee plenum examined an organizational question. Heng Samrin, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean State Council, was elected general secretary of the party Central Committee, replacing Pen Sovan, who was relieved of these duties for health reasons.

PRAVDA MARKS SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF LAO REPUBLIC

PM141413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report from Vientiane: "Maturing in the Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was proclaimed 6 years ago on 2 December 1975. This historic event was the culmination of the patriots' heroic 30-year struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the forces of local reaction and for freedom and independence and the motherland's unity. Today under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the republic's working people are advancing confidently along their chosen path of independence, prosperity and socialism.

The Laos people will have to resolve major problems in the near future. The range of these problems is defined by the tasks set in the First 5-Year Plan for economic and social development. The main aim of the plan is to steadily improve the people's material well-being and cultural standard.

In the course of the 5-year plan food production in the republic must be increased by 23-24 percent. In industrial sectors the number of workers and employees will increase 40-45 percent in the same period. The nationwide campaign to eliminate illiteracy must be completed in 1983. The number of students at general educational schools will increase 40 percent.

The 5-year plan particularly stresses the importance of the construction of a road linking the center of the country with the seacoast of neighboring Vietnam, as well as a pipeline for petroleum products. The task is set of ensuring a reserve stock of the most valuable export crops -- coffee, tobacco and timber. The economic base of industrial, transport and construction enterprises will be extended. The state sector of the national economy will gradually take the lead.

In the conditions of building the foundations of socialism, the significance of the LPRP's vanguard role is increasing. There is no sphere of the republic's political and economic life where party members do not lead the people's intensive, creative work. The LPRP is currently devoting particular attention to organizational and cadre questions.

It is not easy to advance along an untrodden path, but the Lao people have reliable friends -- the socialist community states. The land of the soviets gives the LPDR great assistance in resolving economic and other tasks. The coordination of the USSR and the LPRP national economic plans for the period 1981-85 ensures a substantial growth in mutual economic ties, including the expansion of Lao exports to our country. The third session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries ended in Moscow recently. The commission elaborated practical measures which will help the LPDR to fulfill the targets set in its First 5-Year Plan.

Summit meetings between the Soviet and Lao leaders are an important factor in strengthening our friendship and cooperation. The meeting in Moscow in September between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and Lao prime minister, gave a new impetus to the further development of all-around relations. "The results of the meeting," the newspaper SIENG PASASON wrote, "are particularly inspiring for Lao Communists. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is the strategic line of the LPRP and the LPDR Government. The USSR has always been on the side of the Lao revolution and has given and continues to give effective aid and support to the Lao people."

The LPDR plays an active part in international life and in the cause of continuing dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. The LPDR Foreign Ministry memorandum circulated recently at the United Nations again reaffirms the desire of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to build their relations with the Southeast Asian neighbors on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The three countries rightly believe that peace and security in the region can only be ensured without outside interference, particularly from the United States and China.

The historic changes in Laos today are profound and irreversible. The country, which only recently was among the world's 20 most backward states, is now marching confidently toward new horizons.

USSR, LAOS SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT FOR 1982

LD141226 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods between the Soviet Union and Laos next year was signed in Moscow on Friday. It provides for expanding the deliveries of Soviet oil products, fertilizers, lorries and other industrial goods and medicines. In its turn, the Soviet Union will be getting from Laos timber, coffee and spices.

TASS REVIEWS POLISH ACTIVITIES AFTER MARTIAL LAW

LD150918 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec, TASS -- According to PAP news agency, the Martial Council for National Redemption met here with General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski in the chair. The meeting was attended by the plenipotentiaries-commissars of the Defense Committee at separate ministries. The Martial Council assessed the situation in the country after the proclamation of martial law and determined the relevant tasks of the Armed Forces, the state administration and economic institutions.

The Economics Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic also met here to discuss the situation in various branches of the national economy. It was emphasized that most industrial enterprises were functioning normally. Urban transport functions in Warsaw and other towns of the country. Shops are open everywhere. The committee noted that stocks of staple foodstuffs are adequate to ensure rationed supplies to the population.

The Presidium and Secretariat of the Main Committee of the United Peasants' Party discussed the situation in the country and the tasks of the party following the proclamation of martial law. In the obtaining situation the United Peasants' Party is ready actively to come out against manifestations threatening Poland and destabilising her political and economic life, in favour of normalisation of the situation. The party, as its Main Committee pointed out, will facilitate implementation of the directives of the Martial Council of National Redemption.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, having discussed the tasks in conditions of martial law, called upon the members of the party to comply with the recommendations of the Martial Council for National Redemption, to maintain calmness and an atmosphere of public order, to strengthen allied contacts with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party.

POLISH MEDIA COVERAGE OF DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

LD141440 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec, TASS -- The Martial Council for National Redemption, the Defence Committee and the government authorities of the Polish People's Republic took a number of decisions regulating the activities of enterprises and offices as well as individuals under the terms of martial law introduced by a decree of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic in connection with the attempts of the counterrevolutionary forces to overthrow the socialist system and seize power in the country, the news agency PAP reports.

Poland's Defence Committee issued a decree placing under martial law the railways, intercity motor transport, mines, power stations, metallurgical and chemical enterprises, post offices, telegraph and telephone communications, radio and TV broadcasting stations and ports. The staff of these enterprises and offices are considered to be conscripted. The persons failing to turn up for work at a certain place and at a certain time or shirking work shall be held criminally responsible.

According to reports coming in, the situation in the country is gradually calming down. Urban transport is operating normally in Warsaw, and the shops are open. The situation is mostly calm throughout the country. At the same time provocative elements from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation of Independent Poland and other counterrevolutionary groupings attempt to infiltrate enterprises and conduct subversive activities there.

Today's Warsaw newspapers carry the appeal to the people by General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, and the decree of the PPR's State Council on martial law.

The government authorities and the Armed Forces have discharged their duty by calling martial law in the situation of extremely grave threat looming over the country and in the face of the overt activities of the enemies of socialism, the newspaper TRUBUNA LUDU says.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses in an article entitled "For the Sake of Saving the Homeland" that that political action was taken in the face of the immediate threat posed by counter-revolution, which is bent on overthrowing the socialist system and eliminating the Polish people's state.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON CURRENT EVENTS IN POLAND

Moscow TV Commentary

LD142052 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] Hello, comrades. You know from news reports about the situation which has developed in Poland. I should like to emphasize a number of important points. The party and state leadership, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, is by no means handing the resolution of economic, social and other problems in the country over to the Armed Forces. The Polish communists have a positive program to lead the country out of the crisis and to promote further development along the socialist path. One of the main political points of the program is the formation, under the leadership of the communists, of a broad front for national accord [soglasiye], unifying all those who share in principle the ideas of socialism.

Practical steps toward this have been undertaken in recent weeks; the PZPR initiative has received the support of millions of citizens, and it is just this circumstance which made the extremists in Solidarity and various other antisocialist groups sharply step up their activities. They fear the unity of the Polish people.

What they need is anarchy in political and public life, and the collapse of the economy. A violent rampage of speculation and crime is to their advantage. In such circumstances it is easier for the counterrevolutionaries to make slanders and to whip up the population against the authorities.

For this reason, as soon as certain prospects for a fresh rallying of Polish society on a socialist platform began to take shape, the counterrevolutionaries went on the offensive. One cannot count how many times in recent weeks and days there have been reports from Poland about the preparation of antigovernment and antipeople actions by rightwing extremists. The matter was not restricted to calls to expel PZPR organizations from enterprises. No. In one voivodship, then another, there appeared specific plans, with datesset, to seize party and government buildings, radio stations, and television studios. The counterrevolutionaries were forming their own armed groups, and in some places they were assembling the makings of Molotov cocktails [butylki s goryuchoy smesyu], and so on. They had decided to counter the socialist unity of people with confrontation and civil war.

The Polish Army has now been called upon to prevent this threat. Its sole task, Comrade Jaruzelski stressed, is the maintenance of law and order in the state, and the creation of executive guarantees [ispolnitelnaya garantiya] which will make it possible to restore order and discipline. The Polish Armed Forces must tie the hands of the adventurists before the latter push the country into the abyss of a fratricidal war.

I am convinced that all Soviet people feel solidarity with their Polish comrades who have decided to clear from their path the heralds of counterrevolution and confrontation. Observing the development of events in Poland for many months, we have felt concern, and sometimes alarm. I think of the hundreds, if not thousands, of letters which have been written to the television studio in which our people asked: When will the Polish communists put an end to the disorderly conduct of antisocialist forces?

Now a step toward this has been taken.

Polish Press Conference

LD141740 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 14 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic took place here under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski; a report appraising the situation in the country as a result of the introduction of martial law was given. The Council of Ministers defined the principles of the government's work and the urgent tasks arising from the present situation.

A press conference for foreign journalists was held in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs at which a government spokesman emphasized that martial law had been introduced because of the existence of a real threat by counterrevolutionary forces to overthrow the socialist order.

The antisocialist forces, he said, intended to make use of a general strike to set up a provisional government and seize power. The government spokesman, describing the current situation, said calm reigns in the country -- incomparably more so than in recent days. A curfew is in force throughout the republic.

The media report that the vast majority of the country's population have accepted Jaruzelski's address to the nation and the measures he proposed as the only possible way to save the country from catastrophe, to restore law, order and calm, and to provide the conditions for the normal functioning of the state and party.

In a special edition of TRYBUNA LUDU, it is stressed that the state authorities and the Armed Forces have carried out their duty and have introduced the state of emergency in the face of the exceptional threat hanging over the country and the foundations of its state structure, the harsh confrontation openly proclaimed by the enemies of socialism which would surely have led to bloodshed.

In the present situation, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, the position of every member of the PZPR should be a factor for calm and social order. It is particularly from the work and influence of primary party organizations at industrial enterprises, institutions, higher educational establishments and schools that the atmosphere in labor collectives and among students and scholars will depend, as well as their feeling of security and confidence in tomorrow.

The country's Defence Committee has decided to place railroads and intercity transportation, mines, power stations, metallurgical and chemical enterpirses, post offices, telegraph and telephone, radio and television stations, ports and fire brigades on a military footing [voyennoye polozheniye]. Workers at these enterprises and institutions are considered to be drafted for military service.

The movements of foreign diplomats and accredited foreign correspondents within the country have been restricted. The country's airports remain under guard. Border and customs checks have been intensified. The situation in Poland as a whole remains calm. The Armed Forces, having acted resolutely against the schemes of the counterrevolution, in defense of the constitutional foundations of People's Poland, continue to maintain high vigilance.

Soviet Statement Cited

LD141916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Valeriy Kosovan commentary]

[Text] You are aware, comrades, that a very grave situation has come about in Poland over the last year and a half. Counterrevolutionary forces have called more and more overtly and brazenly for a change in the social system. At recent meetings in Radom and Gdansk, extremist circles of the Solidarity trade union finally revealed their true intentions. They spoke about an overthrow of the government, the seizure of power and the liquidation of socialism. One may conclude from the events which have occurred in Poland that these were not just words. Instances of terror, threats, mob law and open violence have been increasing. There have been calls for physical reprisals against citizens. More and more attacks have been made on the Polish economy, which has been undergoing grave difficulties.

Throughout the crisis the Polish leadership has done everything possible to find an appropriate solution. It has displayed goodwill, confidence, patience and respect for signed agreements. It proposed the initiative of national accord, which received the support of millions of Poles; but the counterrevolutionary opposition forces deliberately torpedoed the government's activities and broke off talks.

If such a situation continued it would inevitably have led to a national catastrophe. In this situation, as Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, noted, to do nothing would be a crime against the people. This was necessary in the face of the danger of the counterrevolutionary seizure of power by the extremist elements of Solidarity. In this situation the party leadership took decisive measures to avert the dangerous development of events. Delay would mean the downfall of Poland. All the actions of the Military Council of National Salvation under Jaruzelski's leadership have been directed toward preventing bloodshed and toward creating conditions for the normal development of People's Poland.

The Soviet Union's position with regard to the events in Poland was clearly expressed today in a TASS statement. The Soviet leadership and all the Soviet people, it says, are closely following the events in and around Poland. They received with a feeling of satisfaction Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement that the Polish-Soviet alliance has been and remains the cornerstone of Polish state interests and a guarantee of the inviolability of Poland's frontiers, and that Poland has been and remains an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact and a member of the socialist community of states.

The Soviet people wish the fraternal Polish people success in resolving the difficult tasks facing their country, problems which are of historic importance for the fate of the Polish state, and in reliabley ensuring the consistent development of the Polish People's Republic along the paths of socialism and peace.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED IN TOKYO ON POLISH CRISIS

NHK Interview

OW141431 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1240 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute and member of the CPSU Central Committee, by an unidentified NHK reporter -- recorded; time and place of the interview not indicated; interview conducted in Russian, with Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Question] Is the martial law proclaimed in Poland a result of strong Soviet pressures?

[Answer] I think that the Soviet Union has nothing to do with it. It was obvious to everyone who reads the newspaper that the situation in Poland was heading for a catastrophe. Plans announced by the Solidarity union went beyond the limit and into a catastrophe. Everyone throught that it was the time for the Polish Government to take appropriate measures. Premier Jaruzelski also declared that it is his desire to restore peace and normalacy. The Soviet people share the same feelings.

[Question] U.S. reactions are relatively calm....

[Answer] The United States also knows that it is no good to leave Poland as it has been.

[Question] Under what circumstances will there be a military intervention?

[Answer] No comment. What Poland needs most now is quiet at home and abroad. This kind of talk would only aggravate the situation in Poland.

[Question] Do you like Chairman Walesa?

[Answer] I dislike him. It is not in the same sense as one would say he likes or dislikes a woman. A considerably large part of the responsibility for the worsened situation in Poland rests with him. Unfortunately, his activities produced no good results.

KYODO Interview

OW151117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 15 KYODO -- A foreign policy adviser to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev Tuesday defended the imposition of martial law in Poland but said the new move should not affect U.S.-Soviet relations.

Georgiy Arbatov said Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski was forced to take the drastic action as extremists in Poland were calling for "economic sabotage," and generating "mistrust toward the socialist government."

Arbatov made the remarks in an interview with KYODO news service. He is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and director of the American-Canadian Institute affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Science.

The Soviet expert on American affairs said that deterioration of the internal situation in a third country "should not negatively influence relations between the Soviet Union and the United States." Asked whether Soviet military intervention in Poland was possible, Arbatov said: "If the chaotic situation in the economic and political spheres continued due to the sabotage activities of extremists, a drastic moment might certainly have come."

Arbatov, a member of the independent Palme Commission on disarmament and security issues, attended a commission meeting in Tokyo earlier this month.

He said U.S.-Soviet relations will grow tense and the threat of war increase if the current U.S. administration maintains what he called its policy of war and arms race.

But Arbatov pointed to "positive changes" in the Reagan administration's attitude towards international disarmament.

"The Reagan administration, which formerly spoke only of war and the improvement of military capabilities, is now speaking of disarmament and has started talks on the reduction of theater nuclear forces in Europe," he said.

"Cuts in military spending and increased international cooperation could prevent the consequences of the arms race -- starvation in the Third World and falling living standards in the developed nations," he added.

VARIATIONS TO 10 DEC TASS REPORT ON SOLIDARITY

Moscow Television

The following variations to the item entitled "TASS Reports on Solidarity 'Takover' Plans" published in the 11 December Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, are taken from a 10 December Vremya Program broadcast on Moscow Domestic Television at 2300 GMT:

On page F 1, second paragraph, line four, the Moscow television version reads: "...pursued by the Solidarity leaders. In this way Solidarity puts on the agenda..." (omiting passage)

On page F 1, third paragraph, line four, the Moscow television version reads: "...gathering in the center of Warsaw with the aim of planning to take over the premises..." (omiting Polish name and rewording)

On page F 1, the Moscow television version omits the fourth paragraph.

On page F 2, the Moscow television version reads: "...constitutional foundations of the state. Resolutions passed at the plenary meetings of many PZPR voivodship committees and at party aktiv meetings stress the need to defend the achievements of People's Poland and to frustrate the plans of the enemies of socialism." (omiting passage and rewording)

PRAVDA Variations

The following variations to the item entitled "TASS Reports on Solidarity 'Takeover' Plans," published in the 11 December Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, are taken from a TASS report entitled "On the Situation in Poland" published in Moscow PRAVDA on 11 December:

On page F 1, first paragraph, line seven, the PRAVDA version reads: "Every strike unit includes up to 250-300 members." (adding "up to ")

On page F 1, second paragraph, line one, the PRAVDA version reads: "Solidarity is not ceasing its attacks on the party..." (substituting "is not ceasing" for "would not cease")

On page F 1, second paragraph, line three, the PRAVDA version reads: "...will call preterm so-called "free elections..." (adding "so-called")

On page F 1, fourth paragraph, line three , the PRAVDA version reads: "...and making instigatory statements that 'the authorities are not capable of governing the country.'" (adding quotation marks)

On page F 2, first paragraph, line three, the PRAVDA version reads: "...patrols at the premises of state and party establishments are being reinforced." (substituting "state" for "government" and "establishments" for "officers")

MATERIALS ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

Departure, Delegation Members

PM111249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Budapest 7 December on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian government.

N.A. Tikhonov was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.N. Makeyev, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov and N.V. Talyzin; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR ministers and other officials. The sendoff party included L. Vaczi, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Accompanying N.A. Tikhonov on his visit to Hungary are: I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

Arrival in Budapest

PM111455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov and his party arrived in the Hungarian capital on 7 December.

The USSR and Hungarian state flags were raised at Ferihegy Airport. The Soviet Government head was met by G. Lazar, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; L. Mehes, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of industry; A. Denes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other officials. The welcoming party included V.Ya. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary, and M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR.

An honor guard was lined up on the tarmac. The personnel were inspected by N.A. Tikhonov and G. Lazar. The USSR and Hungarian national anthems were played.

Dinner for Visitors

PM111645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Budapest, 7 Dec -- On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government, a dinner was given in the parliament building today in honor of N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo fo the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Present at the dinner were G. Lazar, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee F. Havasi, L. Maroti and L. Mehes; A. Denes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; members of the government and other Hungarian comrades. The party of Soviet officials accompanying N.A. Tikhonov also attended.

Friendly toasts were exchanged by G. Lazar and N.A. Tikhonov in the course of the dinner.

The speeches were listened to attentively and applauded.

The dinner was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Tikhonov TV Speech

LD121222 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 11 Dec 81

["Statement" to Hungarian television by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, made prior to departing Hungary, in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] My dear Hungarian friends: Our visit to fraternal Hungary has ended. The days spent in your country have made a deep impression on us and they will remain memorable for us for a long time. From the first moment of our stay in Hungary we felt the sincere and deep friendship of the inhabitants of Budapest and every Hungarian worker for the Soviet people, the country of the October Revolution. Using this opportunity provided by Hungarian television, I would like to convey to the fraternal Hungarian people the greetings and cordial best wishes of Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Brezhnev always thinks warmly of his visits to Hungary and his meetings with his Hungarian friends.

The rich program of our present visit was characterized by work of substance. We had cordial comradely discussions with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. We had a friendly meeting with Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. We had comprehensive and fruitful discussions with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Our meetings with the party and economic leaders and industrial and agricultural workers of County Fejer will remain memorable for us.

In the course of the discussions and negotiations we surveyed questions which, in the present situation, are equally important from the aspect of our countries and of our relations. The atmosphere of the negotiations was characterized by comradeship and mutual interests, which also characterize the spirit of fraternal Soviet-Hungarian relations. These relations are based on the identity of the fundamental interests, goals and principled endeavors of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in the construction of socialism and communism and in the struggle waged for peace and the happiness of the working people. Naturally, in the course of the discussions and negotiations we devoted great attention to the economic and technical-scientific cooperation between our countries, whose development is attaining an ever higher level.

The Soviet Union is Hungary's most important economic partner. Hungary conducts 30 percent of its foreign trade with the Soviet Union. Soviet deliveries ensure a large proportion of Hungary's import needs. I am thinking here primarily of rolling stock, iron ore, crude oil, and oil derivatives as well as cotton, cellulose goods and other products.

I would like to emphasize that in the interests of meeting the economic needs of our own country and those of the fraternal socialist countries the Soviet Union has to invest to an ever greater extent in the energy and raw material production branches. It is enough to mention that in order to keep production at the level already attained and to develop it further we are concentrating 65 percent of the total investments devoted to industrial development in the new 5-year plan to these branches. This is understandable. By now we are extracting crude oil, natural gas, coal and minerals in distant parts of the country, in the north and the east, which are difficult to reach and sparsely populated. This requires tremendous investments.

Hungarian goods deliveries are very important for our country and for this reason as well we value highly our economic and commercial cooperation with fraternal Hungary. At the same time, the fact that the Soviet Union purchases half of the exports of Hungarian engineering is of great importance for Hungary.

In our country the products of a number of Hungarian enterprises are very popular. Almost 70,000 Ikarus buses are in use on Soviet roads and they enjoy an excellent reputation. Your chemical, food industry, mechanical-handling, transport and electrotechnical machines and installations are in great demand in our country. I am happy to tell you that the high standard of the Hungarian television and radio technological installations exported to the Soviet Union also contributed to the successful transmission of the Moscow Olympics. Thus, this event became the shared property of millions of viewers in Europe and throughout the world.

Technological cooperation is also expanding. Soviet specialists are participating in the construction of the Paks nuclear power station, in the extraction of coal and in the creation of the coking plant of the Danube iron works and other plants. During the new 5-Year-Plan period 25 factories will be built in Hungary with Soviet cooperation. At the same time, Hungary is participating in the construction of many installations in our country. The poultry farms which have been built in the Soviet Union with Hungarian participation are also characterized by economy and high-quality products. These are functioning according to the famous Babolna system.

Many firm cooperational relations in the industrial sphere have come about between the Soviet Union and Hungary. We have developed such cooperation in the motor car industry, in the chemical industry, in machine-tool engineering and in transport engineering and electronics, for example. The high level of the effectiveness of the integration is well exampled by the Soviet-Hungarian alumina-aluminium agreement and the cooperation which has developed in the sphere of the Olefin program. The further development of these relations will provide an opportunity to meet the growing needs of our countries even better as regards many industrial and agricultural products, raw materials and various consumer goods.

An important, new stage in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation opens with the long-term program aimed at the specialization of production and the development of coproduction until 1990, with the results of the plan coordination for the 1981-85 period and the new long-term trade agreement. It is our goal that the production relations between the Soviet and the Hungarian enterprises should be effective and that they should meet those tasks which determine the economic development of the Soviet Union and Hungary. This fully agrees with those agreements which came about between Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar this summer in the Crimea.

The meetings and discussions between Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar always provide a new impetus for the further development of the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. In every sphere, including the spheres of economy, politics, and culture, the cooperation between our countries is in line with the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples. The results of this cooperation are fruitful and help us in successfully implementing the tasks of the construction of socialism and communism.

Dear comrades, about 9 years ago I had the chance to visit Hungary for the first time and even if our present visit to Hungary was not a long one we have been able to experience the favorable changes in the life of the Hungarian workers during the past years. The economic strength of Socialist Hungary has become firmly established: New, enormous projects have been implemented in the country, the modern branches of the economy and agriculture are developing and the standard of living of the workers has increased. The successes achieved in the building of socialism are the fruits of the untiring work of the Hungarian people, which the Hungarian workers achieved under the leadership of the MSZMP, the party led by Janos Kadar, an outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement, a consistent internationalist. We wish from all our hearts that the Hungarian workers will successfully implement the new tasks put forward by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

In the activities of the CPSU and in the life of the entire Soviet people the most important task is the implementation of the historic resolutions approved at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress determined new perspectives in the building of communism, in the struggle waged for the preservation and strengthening of peace. The Central Committee of our party met in session recently. Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the plenum. In his speech he gave a profound analysis of the situation and set out the tasks of primary importance, indicating the ways to solve them. The realization of the resolutions aimed at the economic and social development of our country approved at the 26th congress is progressing as planned at a good rate. The wide-ranging, all people's socialist work competition movement which has developed for the successful implementation and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan is bringing good results.

In line with the congress resolutions, we have begun the realization of large-scale social programs. The implementation of these programs makes it possible to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people. Housing construction is progressing at a fast rate and we have made progress in the sphere of health, education and culture. Our people have begun the new 5-Year Plan with optimism and faith in its own strength. It is natural that the most important sphere of the creative work of the Soviet people is the economy, the work of economic construction. We regard as being of major importance the solution of such tasks as meeting even more fully the needs of the population, successfully developing the fuel-energy complex, speeding up scientific and technological progress, perfecting economic management and increasing the efficiency of the entire economy. Our most important task is that our economy should become truly economic. This was the goal prescribed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, and our party and every Soviet citizen are at work on its realization.

I must tell you that often we must solve these tremendous tasks amidst difficult circumstances. This was also discussed at the November plenum of the Central Committee of our party. As you also know, one of the unfavorable influences is the exacerbation of the international situation. All this, naturally, poses certain difficulties in our work for the implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our new 5-Year Plan is a stepped-up plan which sets out the perspectives of the building of communism. However, it is a realistic plan. We have every possibility of implementing it successfully. The creative energy, plans and endeavors of the peoples of the Soviet Union are directed at ensuring that the people should be able to enjoy the fruit of their labors in circumstances of peace and progress.

It is this exalted, noble goal which determines our foreign policy as well. The peaceful coexistence of the two opposed social systems, the solution of disputed issues by way of negotiation and the seeking of mutually acceptable solutions is the road which opens up a hopeful prospect for all mankind. The Soviet Union and the socialist community consistently manifest this intention; they are taking important steps in the interest of detente, of reaching just and mutually acceptable agreements which serve the cause of peace and general security. This is convincingly shown by Leonid Brezhnev's most recent visit to the FRG. In the course of this visit, which was the most important foreign policy event this year, Leonid Brezhnev put forward political proposals concerning medium-range nuclear weapons. The realization of these proposals would make it possible for Europe to start out along the path of the reduction -- what is more, the radical reduction -- of nuclear armaments. Furthermore, the Soviet Union takes a stand for freeing Europe of all types of nuclear weapons, including medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. This would be the genuine zero solution, just for both sides.

The new warlike plans embraced by the Western, reactionary, militarist circles are madness and a crime against humanity. For this reason, the arms race flamed by the United States and the aggressive circles of NATO, and their endeavors to make Europe play the role of hostage in the event of a nuclear conflict, must be curbed. We also see that the peoples of Europe do not want to look idly on while the situation on their continent becomes even more dangerous. The wide response to Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and the massive expansion of the mass movements against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe fully demonstrate that the peoples want peace, that they want to work quietly and want to be sure of their future.

No government or responsible politician can ignore the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the passionate desire of the peoples for peace. Nice words are worthless here; practical deeds are needed. The states of our continent belong to two different social systems: socialism and capitalism. In spite of the differences which arise from this, Europe, to quote the words of Leonid Brezhnev, is our common home. We must do everything in our power and find the political will and courage in ourselves to protect peace, the greatest treasure of mankind.

The Soviet Union, Hungary and the countries of the socialist community have committed themselves to the ideals of peace. Our plans assume peaceful circumstances. Nothing is more alien to us than to ensure our well-being at the cost of other peoples. Our most magnificent objectives are social progress and peace among the peoples. We are certain that the Soviet Union and Hungary, our fraternal parties and peoples, will advance together toward this noble goal.

Dear comrades, we are leaving your country with the best feelings and with the profound conviction that the Soviet and Hungarian peoples will, in the future, continue to advance with joint endeavor and successfully along the path of building socialism and communism, along the road of peace.

Dear television viewers, permit me to wish you and every working person of the Hungarian People's Republic happiness, wellbeing and much success. Thank you for your attention.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

PM141643 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Cordial Meetings in Leningrad"]

[Text] An MSZMP delegation headed by K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, continued yesterday to acquaint itself with the experience of the work of party organizations and the life of Leningraders. The delegation is in our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The fraternal country's emissaries were warmly received by the collective of the Svetlana association where there was a meeting with the instrument-makers' party-economic aktiv.

During the talk which took place, K. Nemeth conveyed to the Svetlana association collective and to all Leningraders a cordial and comradely greeting from Hungarian communists, the MSZMP Central Committee and Comrade Janos Kadar personally. He also conveyed best wishes to the Svetlana workers from the communists and all the working people of the (Edyeshyult Iizd) enterprise, where relations of friendship and mutual understanding have been formed with the Leningrad association's collective.

In his speech K. Nemeth noted that multifaceted Hungarian-Soviet cooperation is imbued with a spirit of mutual understanding and trust, of which the meetings between Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar have always been a vivid manifestation. These meetings give new impetus to the development of our indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

The execution of the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, K. Nemeth said, is at the center of the activity of Hungarian communists and the entire Hungarian people, who are building socialism. The party firmly directs the people's creative labor in the building of socialism and is firmly linked with the working class and the working masses.

We attach special significance to the development of cordial, fraternal relations, indestructible friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The activity of CEMA, which promotes our economic progress, is exceptionally important to us.

We are steadfastly fulfilling our pledges within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, which reliably guards peaceful creative labor.

We attach great importance to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and that indefatigable activity being performed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in the interests of the peaceful settlement of international disputes and of consolidating international security.

Hungarian communists followed with great interest and understanding the talks held in the FRG between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and West German leaders.

For our part we are prepared to make further efforts in the interests of defending peace. We are convinced that, together with the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, we will progress along the path of building socialism and communism and will ensure peace and international security.

To commemorate the meeting, K. Nemeth gave the Svetlana association collective a sculpture depicting Bela Kun, the leader of the 1919 Hungarian Soviet Republic and an outstanding internationalist who fought for the just cause of the Hungarian people, the international communist and workers movement and for social progress.

A.P. Dumachev, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, accompanied the delegation at the Svetlana association.

The Hungarian comrades then visited the Petropavlovskiy Fortress and St. Isaac's Cathedral. On Victory Square they viewed the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad, laid flowers at its central sculptural group and also traveled to Pushkin and Pavlovsk.

The delegation departed for Moscow in the late evening. The guests were seen off at the Moskovskiy Station by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, N.Ya. Suslov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad Gorkom, and other officials.

Among those seeing the delegation off was (M. Golub), Hungarian consul general in Leningrad.

G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and V.P. Valuyev, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, who are accompanying the delegation on its trip, departed for Moscow with it.

ZIMYANIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD140954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] A party and state delegation of the USSR led by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left here for Sofia today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of State of Bulgaria to attend celebrations marking the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation includes Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tyazhelnikov, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and other officials.

TRADE IMBALANCE JOBERT'S CONCERN IN MOSCOW TALKS

AFP Report on Mission

NC121758 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Dec, (AFP) -- French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert left today on a four-day economic mission to Moscow aimed at curbing France's escalating trade deficit with the Soviet Union.

Mr Jobert, accompanied by 40 aides, arrived in Leningrad today. He will co-chair with Soviet counterpart Nikolay Patolichev the 16th session of the Franco-Soviet grand commission on Monday and Tuesday, and will also meet with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Sources here said his main concern would be to reverse the direction of France's trade balance with the Soviet Union.

Last year France imported 940 million dollars more in goods from the Soviet Union than the Soviets bought from France. By the end of October that deficit, the first ever for France, was 1,200 million dollars and climbing with Siberian gas purchases.

As one solution, sources said, Mr Jobert will seek more contracts, such as that signed by the French company Thomson yesterday to furnish a 300-million-dollar computer-monitoring system for a future Soviet gas pipeline.

Among Franco-Soviet deals in the offing -- which Mr Jobert will presumably explore -- are reconstruction of a Moscow automobile factory, sale of French gas transmission equipment, exploration for Soviet oil and tapping of Soviet gas fields.

Remarks by Patolichev, Jobert

LD141922 Moscow in English 1729 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS -- The sixteenth session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French Commission is continuing here. Trade and economic cooperation is one of the essential fundamentals of Soviet-French relations. Head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev pointed out with satisfaction, opening the session of the commission, that Soviet-French cooperation in that field has been developing at a rapid rate. Over the recent fifteen years trade between the two countries has grown fifteen-fold to reach nearly 3,800 million roubles in 1980. The goods nomenclature in the mutual supplies between the two countries has considerably increased. Industrial cooperation has considerably developed. There is much new also in scientific-technical cooperation, which embraces various industries.

The development of Soviet-French economic relations in recent years, Nikolay Patolichev went on to say, has accorded with the interests of both countries, has been a most important factor for strengthening peace both in Europe and all over the world. We, he added, declare for a further development of Soviet-French cooperation, for a consistent implementation of the agreements and treaties.

The trade relations between the USSR and France, the Soviet minister said, are developing not without difficulties. But given mutual striving, these difficulties can be overcome. And the "grand" commission is called upon to play an important role in this effort.

Head of the French delegation, Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert expressed satisfaction with the development of French-Soviet business contacts and drew attention to the unfavourable balance in France's foreign trade with the USSR. He also said that France shows special interest in participation in such major Soviet projects as the construction of western Siberia-Western Europe gas main, modernization of the Moscow Lenin Komsomol autoworks, in the development of the Astrakhan gas field and a number of other projects.

WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH NORWEGIANS

Submarine Incident

PM111621 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 4 Dec 81 p 8

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Berg Raises Submarine Affair in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow -- Confidence between East and West, and the Swedish submarine affair's bearing on the matter, was one of the main topics in the talks Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg held with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov in Moscow Thursday [3 December].

Berg pointed out that the submarine affair had caused concern not only in Sweden but in Norway, too, and especially after the Swedish Government's announcement that it had recorded the presence of nuclear arms on board. This point was raised when the talks touched on the CSCE conference in Madrid, where one of the main questions is how confidence can be improved in international politics. The Soviet Union made no particular reply.

The talks which took place on the first day of the visit were more of an orientation by both sides of the two countries' policies. Zemskov was particularly interested in clarifying the new Norwegian Government's views on international and bilateral issues.

Berg's explanations were so comprehensive that bilateral questions will only be raised on the second day of the talks. Instead he concentrated on international problems and a general description of the neighborly relationship between Norway and the Soviet Union.

It almost goes without saying that the question of Norway's NATO membership was raised. But the Russians -- realistic politicians as always -- stressed that membership of different military blocs did not present an obstacle to good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The Russians also raised the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries during Thursday's talks, and Berg was able to make it clear that Norway will not raise this question with the other Nordic countries. At present the Norwegian Foreign Ministry is making a study of the matter, and its results will be a matter for consultation between Norway and its allies. If a nuclear-free zone could make a contribution to greater confidence then it should be raised at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range weapons, the Norwegian under secretary said.

The visit to Moscow, which took place despite various complications because of the weather, is the first high-level contact between Norway and the Soviet Union since the Willoch government took over. This is the reason for the noticeable Soviet interest in knowing more about the content of the conservative government's policies, especially in connection with questions affecting both countries.

Berg said that the talks had created a measure of clarity. Both sides had spoken openly and directly. The main emphasis had been that Norwegian foreign policy remains firm, that there are no great divergences from the policy of previous governments.

As far as bilateral questions are concerned, Berg was able to inform his Soviet hosts:

The demarcation line in the Barents Sea: Norway is interested in reaching a negotiated solution, but a compromise must also include the Soviet side's willingness to make concessions. However, there is no hurry. In the meantime the two sides should show restraint in activities which could make the negotiations more difficult, it was stated. This applies principally to drilling for oil in the disputed area. New discussions on the demarcation line begin in Oslo next week.

The Svalbard fisheries-protection zone: The Soviet Union has not recognized this zone. It is the Norwegian view that an agreement should be reached in order to ensure fishing for fishermen from third countries.

Cooperation to prevent pollution in the Barents Sea: Originally this was a Soviet proposal which the Norwegians are prepared to discuss in greater detail.

As far as international issues are concerned, Berg informed the Russians of Foreign Minister Stray's visit to Washington and stressed that he had gained an impression of a genuine willingness to negotiate on the part of the United States. Both sides were agreed that it is necessary to reduce arms in Europe and ensure detente.

On behalf of Prime Minister Kaare Willoch and Foreign Minister Stray, Berg invited Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Norway.

Berg on Outcome

PM111623 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 5 Dec 81 p 9

[Kjell Dragnes dispatch: "Berg Clarifies Norwegian Policy"]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec -- "The main objective during my Moscow visit has been to make it clear to the Soviet Union what the Norwegian Government's policy involves. We have done our best to remove all misunderstandings," Under Secretary Eivinn Berg said in Moscow Friday [4 December] after 2 days of meetings at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Berg's partner in the talks has primarily been Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov, who is well known for his direct manner. Norway's spokesman also spoke frankly, and the Soviet Union was given a number of clarifications of what the Willoch government's priorities are in foreign policy.

Friday was mostly taken up with discussing bilateral issues. But topics from the previous day were also raised and a number of international issues were discussed, such as the CSCE conference in Madrid. In the Norwegian view the conference has now entered a decisive and critical final phase.

There were no new developments concerning as important a question as the demarcation line on the continental shelf in the Barents Sea, Berg said. Norway has made it clear that it is willing to agree to a compromise if the Russians also are willing -- that is, that both sides move from their principal stances, which are respectively that the median line and the sector line should form the boundary. The Soviet Union merely said that it is willing to negotiate; negotiations will resume in Oslo next week after an 18-month break.

The other outstanding issues were also referred to talks between expert authorities, such as the fisheries-protection zone around Spitsbergen. There was agreement that cooperation on oil production and on technology should continue. Berg was unable to get any reply to the question of where in the Barents Sea the Soviet Union intends to begin exploratory drilling next year.

"The Soviet Union once again raised the nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries. It is merely possible to state that the Soviet Union is extremely interested in this question, but we were able to inform them that there would not be any initiative from the Norwegian Government before the Foreign Ministry has studied the question, and then the issue will have to be viewed in a broader context," Berg said.

The alleged spy revelations in Oslo were not mentioned once during the talks. "I had the impression that the Soviets are taking this coolly and soberly," Berg said.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS SALUTED

CPSU Delegation

PM141647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, left Moscow for Oslo 2 December to take part in the work of the 17th Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Congress at the invitation of the NKP Central Committee. The delegation arrived in Oslo the same day. It was met at Oslo airport by representatives of the NKP leadership. The welcoming party included Yu.A. Kirichenko, Soviet ambassador to Norway.

CPSU Message

PM081139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To the 17th Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Congress

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the 17th NKP Congress delegates and all members of your party and wishes you success in the work of the congress.

Your congress is taking place under conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the actions of aggressive imperialist circles which are seeking to alter the correlation of forces in the world in their own favor, undermining detente, cranking up the arms race, and creating a grave threat to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union well knows that the NKP, consistently defending its country's genuine national interests, together with broad circles of the Norwegian public, is waging an active struggle for peace and against Norway's involvement in the dangerous plans of NATO war preparations. The Norwegian Communists, resolutely protesting against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, advocate the adoption of specific steps to implement the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The NKP is struggling persistently for the vital interests of the working class and all the country's working people, for the expansion of their democratic and social rights, and against capitalist exploitation and the rule of the monopolies.

The Soviet Communists value highly the support rendered by the NKP to the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives aimed at the radical normalization of the international situation, the continuation of detente, the curbing of the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war and your party's activity aimed at exposing anticommunism and spreading the truth about real socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the NKP success in the ideological and organizational rallying of its ranks and the expansion of its ties with the masses in the interests of the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the NKP!

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Norway strengthen and develop!

Long live world peace!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

ISRAELI 'ANNEXATION' OF GOLAN HEIGHTS REPORTED

LD141610 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 14 Dec, TASS -- According to reports from Israel, the Begin Cabinet has adopted at its session today a decision to spread Israeli jurisdiction to the territory of the Golan Heights, which were captured by Israel in the course of the aggression of 1967. This decision actually signals the annexation of the Golan Heights.

Tel Aviv has annexed by now more than a third of the occupied Arab lands. As a result of Israel's repressive policy vis-a-vis the Arabs, the indigenous population of the occupied territories has reduced by more than a third. At the same time Tel Aviv is pursuing a line of sharp increase in the number of the unlawful Israeli settlements on the occupied territories. The special international commission which was established by the UN Security Council has described Israel's actions as being aimed at changing the geographical and demographic character of the occupied Arab lands.

MOSSAD 'BAIT' SHARKS U.S. MOVES AGAINST LIBYA

LD141854 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 14 Dec 81

["'Mossad's' Finger-Prints" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS -- Albeit the U.S. administration is unable to furnish any proof of a "Libyan plot to assassinate the President of the United States," Washington is building up its anti-Libyan campaign. The National Security Council is examining the question of bringing pressure to bear on Libya. The congressmen are one by one expressing their "sympathy and support" for President Reagan, American diplomats are canvassing in the European capitals for support by the NATO bloc allies of "possible anti-Libyan moves" by the USA.

The threatening tone of the official voices, advocating in the U.S. press and Congress that "tougher sanctions be taken against Libya than the boycott of Libyan oil" is self-implicit. It gives a serious reason to think that the present U.S. administration has a secret plan aimed at overthrowing the present Libyan leadership.

The American press has more than once admitted that there was an "American plot" against Libya, and not vice versa. Thus, for example, the Washington POST wrote that the CIA plotters have already long got Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in their sights. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR quoted an "expert on U.S. defence issues" on Saturday as saying that the Reagan administration has a grouping declaring for the overthrow of Al-Qadhdhafi by force or through assistance to the countries which would like to get rid of him.

This is how matters really stand. It is not fortuitous, as foreign observers admit, that there is growing skepticism in the USA over the reports that terrorist squads are being sent into the USA by Libya. The newspaper Los Angeles TIMES points out that the main source of the most dramatic reports of this kind was...the Israeli secret service.

The Israeli secret service "Mossad" has already long and deeply been linked with the CIA. Its "information" has already been used in many CIA plans and operations. It is not for the first time that the Israeli secret service has been dishing to the CIA false reports cooked by it. The official Washington has gone for that very dubious bait with delight. And this is easy to understand, as Washington's imperialist plans and Tel Aviv's aggressive schemes in the Middle East are absolutely identical.

Both the USA and Israel are unhappy about Libya's consistent course of actions against the Camp David deal, Libya's uncompromising struggle for the rights of the Palestinians. The anti-imperialist course of the Libyan revolution goes against the grain with Washington, and hence Washington is not above any fraudulent information in the struggle against it, especially when one can see on it "Mossad's" fingerprints.

REACTION TO U.S. HOSTILITY TOWARD LIBYA SURVEYED

LD141800 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary]

[Text] The hostile hysteric campaign against Libya currently being waged by Washington is now expanding beyond the borders of the Libyan Jamahiriyah itself. It has been officially announced in Washington that the White House is presently discussing various political and economic measures that could be taken against Libya. The U.S. administration had ordered the recall of American nationals living in Libya.

Reasonable voices in the United States oppose this campaign. The influential social organization People Mobilized Against War, for example, has objected to this campaign. The organization issued a special statement calling the U.S. administration's actions against Libya a preparation for launching flagrant armed aggression. The statement also said that Washington has previously resorted to such tactics in the past when it was seeking support for U.S. intervention in Cuba and the war in Vietnam.

U.S. allies in NATO have adopted a moderate position toward U.S. actions and designs directed against Libya. The New York TIMES said that the Italians and the French are objecting to U.S. attempts to isolate Libya. The paper also said that officials in Britain and West Germany as well have informed Washington that they oppose all plans to boycott Libyan products.

It appears that responsible West European officials are well aware of the possible consequences of such a U.S. adventure against Libya. The overwhelming majority of Arab countries have expressed support for Libya in confronting the U.S. threats. The OPEC countries' conference in Abu Dhabi is discussing Libya's request to provide assistance to it by exerting pressure against the United States to force it to abandon its anti-Libya policy. This indicates once more that the policy of confrontation with Libya, which is imposed by the United States, has no foundation.

MORDVINOV REPORTS ON LIBYAN COOPERATION PROJECTS

LD141424 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The (?seventh) meeting of the joint Soviet-Libyan governmental committee has been held in Tripoli, Libya. The committee was set up in 1974 to study ways to organize Soviet-Libyan trade relations and scientific-technical cooperation. Here is a statement by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who headed the Soviet delegation to the recent committee meeting.

Vladimir Mordvinov says: During the committee meeting, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in various branches of the economy is still developing [word indistinct]. This is especially true in the electrical power industry, including atomic power, and the petroleum, gas, metallurgy and other industries. The Soviet and Libyan representatives stressed their desire to develop and consolidate Soviet-Libyan economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade on a bilateral, long-term, firm and mutually beneficial bases.

Vladimir Mordvinov then said: We agreed to prepare a long-term integrated program to develop economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The courses of cooperation and trangible projects in the main branches of the Libyan economy in the long term will be outlined. Much attention is being paid to training and educating the Libyan national cadres in the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Mordvinov said: Soviet-Libyan cooperation opens wide opportunities for Libya's scientific and technical progress. For example, the atomic research center in Tajura, the construction of which is almost finished, is the foundation for a new [words indistinct] in the Libyan economy. The center will offer the Jamahiriyah an inexhaustible source of peaceful atomic energy for rapid growth of industry and agriculture. At the same time, work continues to set up a unified energy in Libya. A number of (?planned) projects have been completed. They include two electric high tension lines, of a combined length of about 200 kilometers, through which power will reach the western regions of Libya. Bilateral cooperation in the sphere of drilling production wells in the Libyan oil and gas fields is being successfully realized. Vladimir Mordvinov went on to say: It is also necessary to underline the role of the metallurgic complex now being built near the town of [passage indistinct] the Libyan establishments have (?laid down) the technical-economic foundation for building the second stage of this complex, with a capacity of 5 million tons of steel per year, based on Libyan iron ore.

Vladimir Mordvinov concluded: The results of the work of the seventh session of the joint Soviet-Libyan governmental committee offer every reason to believe that trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah has good prospects for continued development which, without doubt, will help strengthen the cordial relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Libya.

IZVESTIYA DEPLORES U.S. NEAR EAST PRESENCE

PM141541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer K. Geyvandov; "The Echo of Phantoms Over the Near East"]

[Text] The vast expanses of the Near East, from the Mediterranean coast and deserts of Egypt to the Arabian Sea, have seen an almost continuous series of airborne and amphibious assault landings and heard the scream of bombs and shells, the roar of engines and the clanking of tanks and armored transport trucks. The most unprecedented U.S. military maneuvers in the region's postwar history, condenamed "Bright Star," continue. Stage One, the Egyptian stage, ended the other day, but the maneuvers continue in Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

If you trace the development of events in the area, which has been beset by a fierce crisis for decades, it is easy to see that the Bright Star maneuvers are the culmination of the aggressive, imperialist U.S. policy in the Near East, a policy succinctly expressed in the notorious Camp David agreements, the brainchild of American diplomacy. From the viewpoint of a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis these agreements were stillborn. That was and remains the assessment of the overwhelming majority of Arab world leaders and all who advocate a genuine, cardinal solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Washington's actions since the Camp David deal have demonstrated quite convincingly that from the very outset it was intended to be an instrument in the struggle of U.S. imperialism and its Zionist ally against the national liberation movement and progressive regimes in the Near East, a way of undermining the Arab states' security, violating their sovereignty and independence and establishing U.S. hegemony in the region -- in short, a means of implementing the whole complex of measures contained in U.S. strategic military plans which given prominence to the escalation of U.S. war preparations in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

One of the first consequences of the Camp David deal was Egypt's withdrawal from the ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle and its isolation. This "piece of good fortune" enabled Washington to achieve two aims at once. On the one hand, it gave the Pentagon the opportunity to began an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Near East. On the other, the U.S. administration was able to eschew the "rules of propriety" and openly proclaim Israel its "strategic ally." In practice this means that Washington takes Tel Aviv on as an equal partner in the implementation of its desire to ensure political, economic and military hegemony in the Arab world.

According to the present U.S. administration's designs, the facile idea of "strategic accord," which U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig put to the Arabs during his Near East visit in the spring, was to have been the unifying basis for the U.S.-Israeli tandem's offensive. However, as is known, the overwhelming majority of Arab leaders rejected it, rightly pointing out to Washington that they attached paramount importance to the solution of the Arab-Israeli crisis, not to fears concerning the trumped-up "Soviet threat."

No wonder, therefore, that there was widespread approval and support among the Arab countries' peoples and leaders for the Soviet initiative on a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and in subsequent speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Now over 4,000 U.S. soldiers have been waging "battles" on Egyptian soil and in the air within the framework of the Bright Star military maneuvers. In addition, over 1,000 have been or are being sent to Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The Pentagon is pumping millions and millions of dollars into large-scale military construction on the territory of these countries, creating new and expanding existing bases for its nortorious Rapid Deployment Force. That pertains to the buildup of the so-called overt U.S. military presence. At the same time, for example, the United States is currently constructing numerous military facilities in Saudi Arabia, the total cost of which has already reached the vast sum of $21 billion. According to the Western press, this extensive program is far in excess of the country's defense requirements.

As the U.S. press has noted more than once, the Bright Star maneuvers, which ended in Egypt in an "impressive demonstration of U.S. military might," have a very clear political purpose. Obviously, they, in common with the entire U.S. policy in recent years, are intended to further split the Arab world and undermine the unity and solidarity of the Arab peoples in their national liberation, anti-imperialist struggle. I cover the last three pan-Arab summit conferences in Baghdad, Tunis and Amman and witnessed the cut and thrust of the heated political battles during which the conference resoltions were elaborated. I recall that after long behind-the-scenes talks and maneuvers all the conferences adopted unanimous resolutions which not only condemned and rejected the Camp David agreements and the separate "peace" treaty between Israel and Egypt but demanded that the United States renounce their implementation.

As is known, Sudan, Somalia and Oman endorsed these pan-Arab summit conference resolutions. What is happening then? The fact is that the rulers of these countries have challenged the rest of the Arab world by embarking on the path of arranging the closest possible military-political cooperation with the main inspirer and guarantor of the Camp David deal -- the U.S. administration. They are making their territory available for the implementation of the Camp David conspiracy, which has been described by the leaders of the Arab world as a deadly threat to their national interests. In short, they are helping to turn the Near East into a test site for the U.S. doctrine of protecting "zones of vitally important U.S. interests," wherever these "zones" might be.

Thus it is easy to explain the Arab peoples' alarm expressed in their leaders' statements. At the recent Aden meeting of representatives of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, whose members are Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO, the participants called the current maneuvers involving the United States, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman a grave threat to the security of Near East states and to their sovereignty and independence. They expressed a determination to elaborate a concrete program of actions to frustrate the perfidious plot hatched by the United States and its Near East allies.

There is no doubt that this is an urgent matter. As recently as 22 November, speaking on the NBC program "Meet the Press," U.S. Secretary of Defence C. Weinberger again tried to turn the entire Near East reality upside down. Basically he said that despite widespread opposition from the Arabs the United States would increase its military forces in the region within the framework of the "strategic alliance" with Israel. Moreover, according to the Pentagon chief, the United States intends to make active use of the territory of its Israeli partner and the Israeli Armed Froces to implement U.S. strategic military plans, and in particular..."to defend (read: seize -- K. Gevandov) Near East oilfields." Incidentally, to amplify this Washington, which was visited by Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon, has now published an American-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Sphere of Strategic Cooperation."

An extraordinary session of the Arab People's Congress, representing 150 different political, social, trade union and youth organizations in the Arab countries, has just ended in the Libyan capital, Tripoli. A document adopted at it, resolutely condemning the holding of U.S. maneuvers involving the RDF on the territory of Arab countries, stresses that they are a serious danger to the cause of peace in the region and are a gross violation of the Arab states' sovereignty and overt interference in their internal affairs. Therefore the Arab People's Congress demanded that the Arab leaders take immediate and effective measures against the aggressive U.S. policy.

GILASHVILI DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO IRAQ

PM141609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Baghdad, TASS -- There has been a meeting in Baghdad between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T.Y. Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq.

During the talk the sides exchanged opinions on a broad range of issues of mutual interest. Concurrence or proximity of views on the main international problems was noted.

The sides voiced satisfaction at the establishment of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Iraqi National Council. They confirmed their mutual desire to develop these ties in the interests of further strengthening friendly Soviet-Iraqi relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq of 9 April 1972.

In discussing the situation in the Near East they stressed the importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of actions of all Arab countries and peoples on the common platform of the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices and against the policy of separate deals and the capitulationist course.

On completion of the official visit the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Baghdad.

FARM AID TO PDRY HIGHLIGHTED WHEN EXPERTS VISIT

PM150855 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 8 December carries on page 3 a 1,000-word K. Kapitonov Aden dispatch entitled "The State Farm in the Desert." The article, under the rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook," uses a visit by a group of "Soviet agricultural experts" to a state farm in Democratic Yemen as backdrop for quoting local comment on the value of Soviet equipment, assistance and training to the development of Yemeni agriculture. The article concludes with an assertion by a state farm director that the desert region in question will be transformed with "the help of the Soviet friends."

LOCOMOTIVES SENT TO IRAN TO BOOST GOODS FLOW

GF141821 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] According to an agreement signed between the Islamic Republic of Iran's railway (?department) and the Soviet roads [words indistinct] ministry, 10 rented Soviet diesel locomotives have been delivered to Iran. These locomotives will run on the Tabriz-Tehran route. Nineteen engineers and technicians will look after them. The use of Soviet locomotives will boost the transport of Soviet goods to Iran.

IRAN'S MUSAVI SCORES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

GF141806 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Iranian Prime Minister Mr Musavi has condemned U.S. policy toward the Arab countries. He said that Washington is trying to create unrest in the Middle East and to pressure progressive countries such as Libya. The Iranian prime minister said that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is threatening Arab countries, the PLO and Iran.

SAVIMBI U.S. VISIT 'SLAP IN FACE' TO AFRICA

LD141836 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) -- "A slap in the face of independent Africa" is how the continent's press describes the current visit to the United States by Jonas Savimbi, ringleader of the UNITA anti-Angolan terrorist gang. The traitor, who is openly collaborating with the racist regime in Pretoria, is being welcomed with open arms in Washington, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. Savimbi has been received by C. Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs. He tirelessly gives press conferences, calling for increased military aid to the cutthroats who, together with the South African racists and white mercenaries, are terrorizing the population of southern Angola and northern Namibia.

Writing about the antipopular activities of Savimbi, who is inspired by the "ideas of Chairman Mao", and his UNITA organization, the newspaper underlines that one of the main aims of the terrorists is to destroy food enterprises and stores in order to paralyze the population's supplies. UNITA men also serve as guides for South African troops attacking Angola.

Just what will Savimbi not do in order to gain the support of the West? "We want good relations with the EEC countries...we are in favor of free enterprise," he declares. "Nationalization is a sickness inflicting harm on the national economy," the puppet asserts. "We welcome any source of foreign investments and will give privileges and guarantees to the investors"..... And, in case his hosts should have any doubts, last year Savimbi visited the United States, the FRG and Britain, and everywhere he begged for the same thing: arms and financial assistance to continue the "partisan war."

But no efforts on the part of Washington and Beijing, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes in conclusion, are capable of breathing life into a political corpse. J. Savimbi, the servant of two masters, has once and for all been thrown upon the scrap-heap of history by the Angolan people.

GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER ENDS USSR VACATION

PM141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- J.B. Vieira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde (Republic of Guinea-Bissau) and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, left Moscow 5 December following a short vacation in the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO MAURITANIAN LEADER

LD082044 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, conveying congratulations and wishes of happiness and well-being in connection with the country's national holiday -- independence day.

I express confidence, the message says, that relations of friendship and cooperation, established between our countries, will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples, in the interests of preserving peace throughout the world.

Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, in his reply message, expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and extended best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Soviet people.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR PINOCHET REGIME CRITICIZED

PY141213 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In his statement before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the new U.S. ambassador [to Chile] has again reasserted the U.S. administration's identification with the Pinochet regime. James Theberg said that Washington is extraordinarly interested in expanding its aid to the Chilean dictatorship with which the United States shares -- please note -- common ideals and values.

It is well-known that the present U.S. administration has openly expressed its complete support for Latin american dictatorships since it assumed power. Moreover, it lifted restrictions on private U.S. banks to grant loans and credits to the Pinochet regime, and the Senate approved the lifting of restrictions on the supply of U.S. arms to Chile. But this support, which has been reasserted by the newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Santiago, is issued at a time when this economic, military, and political aid is unable to keep up the image of the Chilean fascist regime.

Despite Washington's defense, the United Nations -- along with Western Europe -- has condemned Pinochet. Moreover, despite the fact that there have been large loans and that debts are still be be paid, the regime's economic system is sinking.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOVIET UNION

Leningrad, 12 Dec

LD130036 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Leningrad, 12 Dec TASS -- Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who has arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today made a stop-over in Leningrad. This is the first official visit to be paid by a Nicaraguan foreign minister to the Soviet Union.

The minister has studied journalism, pedagogics and political sciences. As a clergyman, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman wrote a number of works in theology. During the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the tyrannical regime he took an active part in the work of foreign committees of solidarity with the Sandinist National Liberation Front and was one of the founders of the Group of 12, a progressive movement of the Nicaraguan intelligentsia in support of the Sandinists' struggle against the tyranny.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD141644 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 14 Dec 81

["In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec TASS -- Talks have been held here today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

In the course of the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of relations between the USSR and Nicaragua based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs.

Andrey Gromyko briefed Miguel d'Escoto Brockman on the Soviet Union's practical steps for the implementation of the peace programme for the eighties, which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, in particular on the fresh Soviet proposals for a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG. Special significance was noted for the cause of peace of the UN General Assembly resolutions, which are aimed at preventing a nuclear holocaust and scaling down the arms race as well as at disarmament.

Both sides strongly declared that all states, including Central American and Caribbean countries, have the inalienable right to decide upon the ways of their development without any outside interference.

Talks with Tikhonov

LD141836 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman of Nicaragua.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on issues of further developing relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua as well as on some international problems.

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed the Soviet people's feelings of solidarity with and respect for the Nicaraguan people who under the leadership of their vanguard, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, are carrying out social and economic transformations in their country and are upholding the gains of the people's revolution. He said that the Soviet Union was prepared to further develop cooperation with Nicaragua.

It was also emphasized that efforts to preserve peace and restore the climate of detente and confidence have assumed particular importance under conditions of an exacerbated world situation, including that in Central America and the Caribbean.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockman praised the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives to enhance peace, stop the arms race and achieve disarmament and its policy of equitable cooperation with all countries, including Latin American states, and of support for their inalienable right for an independent development.

Igor Zemskov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Vladimir Kazimirov, head of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, as well as Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, Nicaragua's ambassador to the USSR, and Jaime Brenez, head of a department of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry, were present at the meeting.

CUBA'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES DAY OBSERVED

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM141551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Example of Steadfastness and Patriotism: Today is Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day"]

[Text] "Our motherland's victory is short but rich in experience of heroic and revolutionary struggle.... Hundreds of thousands of our motherland's sons bathed the path to freedom with their blood. They have left an immortal example of steadfastness and patriotism for future generations," Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has stressed.

A special place in the annals of this struggle is occupied by the date 2 December 1956. It was then, exactly 25 years ago, that a detachment of revolutionaries headed by F. Castro landed from the yacht Granma in the Cuban province of Oriente, near the Sierra Maestra mountains. The Cuban patriots' path was difficult and severe. Many of them fell in battle against the forces of the hated dictator Batista. But the imperialists and their stooges proved incapable of extinguishing the blazing flame of the armed liberation struggle. This struggle ended in victory on 1 January 1959. The decisive role in overthrowing the cruel tyranny was played by the rebel army, which relied on the working people's active help and support. "The rebel army," the first PCC congress noted, "was the soul of the revolution. As a result of its brilliant victories, a free, fine, powerful and invincible new motherland emerged...."

The rebel army fighters' illustrious combat traditions are being continued by the present servicemen of the republic's FAR, who mark 2 December each year as their birthday. The FAR are an army of the new socialist type, indissolubly linked with the people's masses and vigilantly guarding the Cuban working people's socialist gains. The leading and directing role of the PCC, which attaches special significance to strengthening the country's defense capability, to supporting Cuban servicemen's combat and mobilization readiness and to the entire people's active participation in defending the revolutionary gains, independence and national sovereignty, is a most important source of the FAR's might and high combat readiness.

"Under the Communist Party's leadership, the FAR have now been transformed into a modern army and navy which are training servicemen in the fatherland's best traditions. Our generals, admirals, officers, soldiers and sailors have implemented the principles of proletarian internationalism," Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the PCC Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and vice minister of the Cuban FAR, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent. "The Cuban people are proud of their FAR and their combat might. And we are grateful to the great Lenin's motherland for its selfless help in strengthening our defense capability."

The more than 20-year history of the new Cuba attests that U.S. imperialist circles have not come to terms with the loss of their economic and political positions in the country. Socialist Cuba's working people and its servicemen have on more than one occasion had to neutralize saboteurs and repulse their enemies' aggressive onslaughts. In April 1961 they smashed the gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries landed under cover of U.S. warships and aircraft near Playa Giron.

Today too, under conditions of unceasing impudent threats and military provocations from U.S. imperialism against Cuba, the Island of Freedom's servicemen are strengthening their vigilance and readiness to repulse all encroachments on the motherland's freedom and independence.

Glorious, indissoluble ties of combat fraternity unite the servicemen of Cuba's FAR and the Soviet Armed Forces. Heartily congratulating the servicemen of Cuba's FAR on the holiday today, Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, declare their solidarity with their Cuban brothers in arms and wish them new successes in combat and political training for the good of peace and socialism and in the cause of the reliable defense of the Cuban people's peaceful creative labor.

Reception at Cuban Embassy

PM141553 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception at Cuban Embassy"]

[Text] On 1 December Col D. Montseny Villa, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the creation of the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present at the reception were Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Cadre Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan, and generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A Cuban military delegation headed by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and Cuban vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, was present.

R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was at the reception.

Among the guests were the military attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR.

On the same day a group of Soviet generals, admirals and officers were awarded Cuban memorial medals "For Victory at Playa Giron" for their contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Raul Castro Interviewed

PM141555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Bay undated Havana interview with Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers: "Following the 'Granma' Course"]

[Text] Cuba's people are now celebrating the 25th anniversary of the landing of revolutionaries from the yacht Granma which marked the beginning of the liberation struggle against the Batista tyranny and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

On the eve of the glorious FAR anniversary our correspondent in Havana, Ye. Bay, interviewed Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and first vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Havana -- Following the landing of the 82 revolutionaries from the Granma on 2 December 1956, when our detachment, led by Comrade Fidel Castro, was advancing across the marshy, heavily overgrown terrain near Los Colorados, harried by the tyranny's airplanes, the nucleus of our future FAR was formed. Two years later the proimperialist Batista regime fell. The rebel army was the key force which led to the victory of the revolution on 1 January 1959, Comrade Raul Castro said.

During the revolutionary struggle in Cuba an army of the new type emerged -- worker-peasant in nature, led by officers born among the working people, and depending the interests of the working people.

The events which followed the victory of the revolution -- the routing of the imperialist mercenaries at Playa Giron and the liquidation of the counterrevolutionary centers on the island -- infuriated imperialism. The threat of direct armed intervention by the United States hung over Cuba. The country prepared for a battle to the death in order to defend its revolutionary gains, independence and national sovereignty.

In these conditions we began to build armed forces matching up to modern demands. Primarily this presupposed the training of cadres for all categories of troops and the adoption of universal military service as a law which guaranteed the right and duty of every citizen to be ready to defend the motherland. High standards in organizing staffs and subunits and in strengthening the military capability of our armed forces were achieved thanks to the tireless work of the party and its leader and the founder of the FAR, Comrade Fidel Castro, and thanks to the people's firm determination to defend their socialist revolution and also to the comprehensive assistance of the USSR.

In these conditions it became possible to create a new element in our defense so as to successfully wage a war of the whole people, if necessary. Today, alongside the regular army and the reserve, there are territorial people's militia formations with over 500,000 members in our country.

In 1963 the process of creating party organizations and also union of young communists organizations began in our armed forces. Party work was the crucial factor promoting the fulfillment by command personnel of the tasks entrusted to them. The party's leading role has had a huge influence on raising the standard of combat training and combat readiness and the moral and political spirit of the troops and on strengthening discipline among personnel. Ninety one percent of FAR officers are members of the party or of the Union of Young Communists. Our army is a class army, socialist in nature; the soldiers and officers are educated in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, internationalism, fraternal friendship with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other socialist community countries and devotion to the working class and the PCC. Preserving our loyalty to these principles and the interests of our people, we are defending peaceful creative labor.

PRAVDA ON CPSU DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM CUBA

PM111551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU workers headed by R.E. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, was in the Republic of Cuba from 27 November through 5 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. It had gone there to exchange experience on questions of the organization of the system of party enlightenment and the propaganda of economic knowledge.

The delegation was received by A. Perez, candidate member of the Politburo of the PCC Central Committee and member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat.

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Azerbaijan CP Plenum

PM141137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent L. Tairov report under the general headline "With a Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Baku -- An Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who delivered the report, said:

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the entire work of the Central Committee plenum are a model of the truly Leninist style of party leadership and an example of the timely statement of the urgent main questions advanced by practice."

A powerful new stimulus in the struggle of the republic's communists and all its working people for the utilization of internal reserves was provided by the words which resounded from the platform of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum to the effect that the working people of Azerbaijan have been striving during two 5-year plans now for confident growth in the production of all agricultural crops, and this year, despite difficulties with the weather, they gathered a record harvest of grain, cotton, grapes and vegetables. Significant growth in the republic's economic potential is provided for in the new 5-year plan. The national income will increase 29 percent, and industrial output will increase 30 percent.

The plenum participants pointed out with satisfaction that, developing and deepening the successes achieved over the decade, the republic is confidently completing the first year of the present 5-year plan. Industry fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 23 November the plan for the first 11 months for the output sales volume and for production of the majority of the most important types of products.

Still higher targets lie ahead. Discussing the main tasks of economic and social development, the plenum participants devoted special attention to implementing the food program. It was pointed out that close ties are needed in the development of all links of the agroindustrial complex. Although there has been an appreciable rise in the yields of many agricultural crops in the republic in recent years, there are still many unutilized reserves. The plenum demanded an increase in arable farming standards everywhere, the more organized introduction of scientific achievements and the thrifty use of every hectare. It is necessary to ensure that high, stable harvests are obtained whatever the whims of the weather, and to strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising.

The plenum devoted great attention to the development of industry, above all the republic's traditional oil-extracting sector. It was pointed out that the Azneft and Kaspmorneftegazprom associations owe the country a lot of fuel. The reasons for this were cited -- poor work on mobilizing collectives to resolve the tasks facing them and the low standard of management.

Questions of the utilization of the republic's entire industrial potential were raised in pointed terms. Of 323 newly commissioned and recently modernized projects the capacities at 182 are still not being fully utilized. It is necessary to study in greater depth and disseminate more widely the experience of plants such as the Novobakinskiy Vladimir Ilich plant, XXII Syezd KPSS plant, the Baku electrical machine-building plant and the Organicheskiy Sintez association, where capactities have been started up ahead of schedule, resulting in the production of additional output.

Construction problems were examined exactingly. The keynote speaker and the speakers in the debate sharply criticized the Baku city main construction administration, as well as the Ministries of Industrial and Rural Construction, the Azerbaijan SSR Main Administration of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Construction and the Azneft association, which erect housing unsatisfactorily. Any attempts to commission uncompleted houses must be stopped.

Concern for people is also directly linked with increasing consumer goods production. Pointing this out, the plenum participants welcomed the report that a comprehensive program is being drawn up in the republic to expand production of consumer goods from local raw materials. At the same time the republic's Ministry of Light Industry was criticized for the low quality of knitted and sewn goods and footwear.

The resolution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum depends to a large extent on the militant capacity of all party links, the keynote speaker and other speakers pointed out. Therefore it is necessary to constantly improve the forms and methods of their work and to enhance cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of decisions.

The socialist competition is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic. Today hundreds of collectives of industrial enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working to the slogan "60 Shock Weeks to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation!" The best experience must be made the property of everyone, it was pointed out at the plenum.

The plenum discussed and, in the main, approved the draft plan of the republic's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the draft plan and budget for 1982.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of Azerbaijan will exert their strength, experience and creative initiative to implement the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions and will make a worthy contribution to the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Estonian CP Plenum

PM141021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent D. Klenskiy report under the general headline: "With a Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Tallinn -- How is the republic to fulfill the strenuous program of the 11th 5-Year Plan more successfully? This was discussed at an Estonian CP Central Committee plenum held 30 November to discuss the tasks of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and the guidelines set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The report delivered by V.G. Vayno, first secretary of the republic CP Central Committee, reported that industry fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months of this year ahead of schedule, by 27 November. Output worth more than R60 million was sold above the target. Good economic indicators have been achieved in the extraction of shale and in the production of sulfuric acid, superphosphate, chipboard and plywood. The pace of introducing the achievements of science and technology into production has increased compared with last year.

Thanks to great work by rural workers and their patrons the target for grain sales to the state was fulfilled despite the bad weather. The necessary reserves of potatoes and vegetables have been laid down to provide the population with an uninterrupted supply and the range of fall field work has been carried out. Under the year's difficult conditions livestock units are managing to maintain last year's level of meat and milk production.

But the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate said that they must not rest content with what has been achieved. Thus, in agriculture there is still a great difference between the results of foremost and laggard farms. The plenum set the task of studying in greater depth the experience of the best farms and rayons which managed to grow and gather in a good harvest in the last, difficult summer. The basis of success here is, above all, organization and an enterprising, creative attitude toward the matter.

After long preparation rayon agroindustrial associations have recently been set up in all the republic's rayons. This is not simply a change of signboard. A step forward has been taken in improving the management of the economy. It is very important, it was stated at the plenum, to make better use of the advantages of associations for increasing production and resolving social problems through the efforts of sovkhozes, kolkhozes, processing enterprises and enterprises serving the countryside.

The potential of subsidiary plots is not being realized in full, nor is that of consumer cooperation. The Yvgeva cooperative -- one of 15 in the system -- provides half of all the meat produced as a result of using food waste. And the others? Is this not a reserve! The reason for many shortcomings is inertia and lack of coordination among the workers of a number of ministries, which are headed by Ministers A.R. Essenson, V.N. Lind, Kh.A. Myannik and K.E. Todeson. It was pointed out to them that they must radically improve their work and display greater initiative.

There are many reserves in industry, construction and transportation. It was pointed out, for example, that the Talleks and Prompribor associations, the Vyru gas analyzer plant and certain other enterprises produce machines and instruments which are inferior to the best Soviet and world models in terms of materials- and energy-intensiveness. The struggle for economy and thrift must be intensified. In industry alone up to R40 million is lost annually in waste products. It is an important task to strengthen production and labor discipline and to struggle for efficient order at every workplace.

Putting the economy on an intensive path of development means improving the style of all economic activity and restructuring economic thinking. However, there are still many serious shortcomings here. Take the competition. So far, when summing up its results, many qualitative indicators are not taken into account, and insufficient account is taken of the use of production capacities or available reserves. It was stated self-critically at the plenum that the Estonian CP Central Committee and the republic's government have not yet taken a principled stand on questions of improving the economic machinery.

Great attention was devoted to ideology's role in ensuring the fulfillment of the set tasks. It was said, above all, that the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions must be conveyed to every communist and every working person. It is necessary to reveal our achievements more clearly and analyze the difficulties and problems of our growth in greater depth. This is the duty of the propagandist, the agitator, the political information worker, of everyone who conducts political work among the masses.

The plenum examined and, on the whole, approved the draft 5-year plan of the republic's economic and social development, as well as the draft plan and budget for next year.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that all the tasks set the republic will be fulfilled.

Moldavian CP Plenum

PM141231 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Moldavian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Kishinev 2 December 1981. Comrade S.S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered the report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Plenum Speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The plenum also heard reports by Comrade V.G. Kutyrkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, "On the State Plans for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 and in 1982," and by Comrade U.S. Savvin, Modavian SSR minister of finance, "On the Moldavian SSR State Budget for 1982."

The following comrades spoke in the debate: V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Gorkom; G.S. Ghokoy, first secretary of Falestskiy Raykom; V.M. Yukin, first secretary of Beltsy Gorkom; V.I. Glebov, first secretary of Tarakliyskiy Raykom; N.N. Lukyanov, chairman of the Moldvinprom agrasian-industrial association; A.N. Sangeli, first secretary of Dondyushanskiy Raykom; O.P. Yarandina, worker at the Bendery Elektroapparatura plant; A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences; M.D. Zorika, first secretary of Kotovskiy Raykom; N.I. Uzun Moldavian SSR minister of construction; S.M. Parmakli, leader of a mechanized detachment of the agricultural production mechanization and electrification association of the Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council; V.I. Grek, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council; V.G. Sinev, chairman of Tiraspol Gorispolkom; B.N. Oleksich, Moldavian SSR minister of land reclammation and water resources.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the questions discussed, which is published in the press.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

KARAKALPAK ASSR PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUM CONVENES

GF150752 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] A plenum of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republics' party committee was held today. Its participants discussed the party organization's tasks in light of the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, issued in his speech at that plenum. Comrade Kamalov, Karakalpak Autonomous Republic Party Committee first secretary, read a report to the plenum.

The plenum specified measures to promote work among the republic's party committees, augment the responsibilities of communists and all workers for overfulfilling the 5-year plan and spread socialist emulation in the republic in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The plenum also heard reports on the efforts of the republic's rayon party committees to develop social standards and cattle breeding. The plenum approved the republic's 5-year economical and social development plan, the 1982 plan and next year's budget.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

RSFSR Supreme Soviet Ends

PM141015 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The 4th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation continued its work 2 December 1981. At 1000 hours the third sitting opened in the great Kremlin Palace.

The deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause Comrades Yu. V. Andropov, A.R. Kirilenko, A. Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, presided.

The Supreme Soviet continued its discussion of the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda. The following deputies spoke in the debates: I.G. Dudenkov (Tayshetskiy Electoral Okrug, Irkutskaya Oblast); M.S. Kushkov (Ortyabriskiy Electoral Okrug, Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR); N.A. Talalayev (Tagilstroyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Sverdlovskaya Oblast); L. Ye. Smirnova (Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatarskaya ASSR); S.N. Markin (Vilyuyskiy Electoral Okrug, Yakutskaya ASSR); M.N. Shumilina (Yartsevskiy Electoral Okrug, Smolenskaya Oblast); M.S. Baranok (Starodubskiy Electoral Okrug, Bryanskaya Oblast); M.A. Tyurin (Akhtubinskiy Electoral Okrug, Astrakhanskaya Oblast); P.V. Pavlov (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug, Kurganskaya Oblast).

This concluded the discussion of the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda.

Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1981.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85 and the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982, and the Resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981.

Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 and the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1980.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the RSFSR State Budget for 1982, taking into account the amendments of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, and adopted the law on the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 and a resolution to approve the report on the implementation of the RSFSR State Budget for 1980.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet then examined the next question on the session's agenda. Deputy M.V. Karamayev, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, delivered a report on the draft RSFSR laws on the Adygeyskaya, Gorno-altayskaya, Yevreyskaya, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya and Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblasts.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws on the Adygeyskaya, Gorno-Altayskaya, Yevreyskaya, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya and Khakassaya Autonomous Oblasts (The texts of the laws will be published in the VEDOMOSTI of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet).

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet moved on to examine the last question on the session agenda -- ratification of the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Kh. R. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the decrees promulgated by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the third and fourth sessions.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet adopted the relevant laws and resolution.

With that the 4th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation completed its work.

Maslennikov on Resources

PM150927 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

[Abridged account of speech by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, at the 1 December sitting of the 4th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1981" -- passages in capitals published in boldface type]

[Excerpts] An important characteristic of the draft 5-year plan and the plan for 1982 is their orientation toward further increasing efficiency and quality. The increase in the absolute growth of output is to be achieved with a perceptible reduction in the growth of the number of workers in production and of capital investment limits.

Labor productivity growth is the key indicator of increases in efficiency. It is planned to increase social labor productivity during the 5-year period by 21 percent on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the organization of production. It is envisaged that this factor will account for 90 percent of the increase in industrial production and the entire increase in gross agricultural output and the volume of construction and installation work.

Improving the use of fixed capital is of great importance for increasing production efficiency. In the course of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan ministries and departments must do a great deal of work to improve the use of the production potential created in the republic.

The 26th party congress set the task of making thrifty use of all kinds of resources. Targets higher than during the 10th 5-Year Plan for reducing the expenditure of the main types of raw materials, fuel, energy and other material resources have been envisaged in the draft plan with the aim of further reducing industry's materials-intensiveness. Thus, in the republic's economy it is planned to save over 120 million tons of standard fuel by 1985 as against 77 million tons in the last 5-year plan. Targets have been set for procuring and utilizing secondary raw materials.

The draft plan for 1981-85 pays great attention to the further development of heavy industry and primarily its base sectors, particularly fuel and energy.

In 1985, ELECTRICITY production will reach 942.5 billion kilowatt hours and will increase by 17 percent during the 5-year period. AESes will provide the entire increase in the production of electricity in the European part of the RSFSR.

Extraction of OIL, including gas condensate, will exceed 570 million tons. Extraction will increase at the fastest rate in West Siberia and the Komi and Udmurtskaya ASSRs. GAS extraction will reach 447 billion cubic meters in 1985 which is 1,983 billion cubic meters more than in 1980. Six powerful main gas pipelines are to be built from the Tyumenskaya Oblast fields.

In the COAL industry special attention has been paid to stepping up strip mining of coal in regions of Siberia and the Far East, where it is to increase by 30 percent.

Work will continue on ensuring a rational combination between PEAT extraction for fuel and for agricultural purposes. In 1985 60 percent more will be obtained for agriculture than in 1980.

Comrade deputies! The 5-year plan envisages the further development of the economy of all economic regions, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR and the improvement of the siting of productive forces.

There will be a considerable increase in the economic potential of eastern regions, where industrial production, particularly sectors of the fuel and energy complex, will receive accelerated development. It is planned to direct considerable capital investment toward the development of these regions' economies. Measures are envisaged for further developing agriculture. Construction of housing, schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and other cultural and consumer projects will increase.

The formation of a number of major territorial production complexes will continue on the republic's territory. The Northwest Siberia territorial production complex will be developed the most substantially. The volume of extraction of oil, including gas condensate, will increase by 26 percent here, and of gas by 130 percent. The Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex and the South Yakutia territorial production complex will carry out the construction of new coal mines and power stations based on them.

In the European part of the RSFSR development of the Timano-Pechorskiy and Kursk magnetc anomaly zone territorial production complexes will continue on the basis of the rich mineral deposits.

Correction on Farming Needs

The following additional passage should be added at the end of the third paragraph of the item subtitled "General Farming Needs" from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 3 December published in the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT Political and Social Developments Section, on page R 10: ...of agricultural production.

Deputy N.A. Talalayev, first secretary of the Nizhniy Tagil Gorkom, took the rostrum. On studying the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the documents of the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, he said, you become convinced of the consistency of the course steered by the party and government toward the further improvement of the people's well-being. The deputy described the development of Nizhniy Tagil. The city has a big industrial potential. During the 10th 5-Year Plan a converter production facility was modernized, new shops at the plastics plant produced their first output and the capacities of food industry enterprises increased. The entire increase in output was obtained mainly through raising labor productivity. The main problem for the city is manpower. Already the employment level is 99 percent. Yet there is not a single fully staffed enterprise in Nizhniy Tagil. The efforts of the party organizations and of all labor collectives are aimed at the further reduction of the proportion of manual labor, mechanization and the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress.

Deputy S.M. Markin...

Moldavian Session Opens

PM151059 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[ATEM report "On the 4th Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation: Toward New Heights of Creation"]

[Text] A growth of creative activeness and a desire to do everything to successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan were generated in Moldavian working people by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at that plenum.

An atmosphere of businesslike sentiments and fervent desire to turn our own dear party's plans into practical deeds was reflected in the work of the 4th Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which opened 3 December.

With prolonged applause the deputies welcomed Comrades P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye. P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenischev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, I.G. Ustiyan, G.M. Volkov, G.G. Dygay and V.K. Kiktenko.

At the chairman's table were -- Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputies D.V. Kretsul, V.A. Protsenko, V.T. Stog, and V.I. Chebanenko, deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet. In boxes were -- I.F. Botezat and S.S. Sidorenko, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Vyshku, V.G. Kutyrkin, N.D. Polyakov and P.I. Shapa, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; members of the Moldavian Surpeme Soviet Presidium, ministers, and chairmen of the republic's state committees.

The session was opened by Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The session's participants stood to honor the memory of Z.A. Rotar, deputy of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, who had died since the previous session.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the following agenda:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981-85.

2. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1981.

3. The State Budget of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and the implementation of the State Budget of the Moldavian SSR for 1980.

4. The draft laws of the Moldavian SSR "On Conservation of the Atmosphere" and "On Conservation and Exploitation of the Animal World."

5. THe draft laws of the Moldavian SSR "On the Judicial System in the Moldavian SSR," "On Elections of Rayon (City) People's Courts in the Modavian SSR" and "On the System of Recall of People's Judges and People's Assesors of Rayon (City) People's Courts in the Moldavian SSR."

6. Ratification of Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and the Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1981."

Deputy I.A. Savvin, Moldavian finance minister, delivered a report "On the State Budget of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and the Implementation of the State Budget of the Moldavian SSR in 1980."

Then the floor was given to deputy A.S. Vorotilo, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, to present the coreport of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet on questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social development of the Moldavian SSR in 1981, and of the Moldavian SSR State Budget for 1982 and the implementation of the Moldavian SSR State Budget in 1980.

The following spoke in the debate: Deputy A.I. Burbulya, first deputy chairman of the Kishinev Gorispokom; Deputy M.I. Tuzlov, Moldavian SSR procurement minister; Deputy Ye.A. Sklyarenko, incubator shop operator at the chief enterprise of the Moldptitseprom poultry raising sicence and production association, Dubossarskiy Rayon; Deputy A.A. Mokanu, first secretary of the Tiraspol Gorkom; Deputy D.S. Afteniy, chairman of the Kommunist Kolkhoz, Kaushanskiy Rayon; Deputy A.I. Tiunov, Moldavian SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Deputy N.D. Popov, chairman of the Bendery Gorispolkom; Deputy A.A. Marchenko, milking machine operator of the Moldavian veterinary sovkhoz-tekhnikum, Grigoriopolskiy Rayon; and Deputy N.G. Vrynchanu, director of the Kishinev Grazhdanstroy trust.

After a recess, Deputy V.A. Protsenko, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, chaired the evening sitting.

The following spoke in the continued debate on the questions under discussions: Deputy Yu.N. Podolyak, first secretary of the Kagulskiy Raykom; Deputy N.G. Lefter, leader of the Nrusey link of the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz, Nispprenskiy Rayon; Deputy D.G. Zidu, Moldavian SSR education minister; Deputy D.N. Arnautu, chairman of the Sorokskiy Rayispolkom; Deputy K.A. Brulikov, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes; Deputy M.A. Gidik, crane operator at the Beltskiy No 5 ferroncrete goods and prefabricated housebuilding plant; Deputy N.F. Verbitskiy, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Moldtabakprom agrarian-industrial tobacco association; Deputy Z.M. Nasalchuk, tractor driver of the Malayeshtskiy Sovkhoz of the Zarya science and production association, Orgey Evskiy Rayon; Deputy I.K. Chubuk, first secretary of the Vulkaneshtskiy Raykom; and Deputy I.S. Bolbat, Moldavian SSR minister of construction and utilization of roads.

A proposal to end the debate on the first, second and third items of the agenda was unanimously adopted.

Deputy I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered the concluding speech on questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1981.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981-85, a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 and a Supreme Soviet Resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1981.

Deputy M.A. Savvin, Moldavian SSR finance minister, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the Moldavian State Budget for 1982 and the implementation of the Moldavian State Budget in 1980.

The session unanimously adopted a law on the Moldavian State Budget for 1982 and a Supreme Soviet resolution on approving the report on the implementation of the State Budget in 1980.

Today, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS BROADCASTING CHIEF LAPIN

PM141415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 81 p 3

[Ye. Spekhov interview iwth S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "Moscow Calling and Screenings" -- date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] In recent years PRAVDA's mail relating to television has increeased considerably. Readers note the exceptional importance of its work and wonder how it will develop in the future. Thus V. Gromov (Bratsk), M. Korkovin (Leningradskaya Oblast), V. Roshkov (Tuapse), M. Rabets (Donetsk), P. Sedykh (Tambov), A. Muksinov (Gorkiy), G. Fedenev (Alma-Ata), F. Gavrilov (Kharkov), Yu Bogomolov (Tallinn), B. Malyy (Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast), Ye. Varley (Dnepropetrovsk), A. Makarov (Vitebsk), S. Kovalev (Smolensk), and the Korkunov family (Minsk), speaking of the great reaction to the movies "Great Patriotic" and "Karl Marx: The Years of Youth," ask: Will the dramatized narration of the lives and careers of great revolutionaries and Leninist Bolsheviks and of our heroic history be continued?

[Answer] We attach very great significance to the instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress that eveery television or radio program should be viewed as a serious talk with people, who expect not only a truthful and prompt account of the facts but also in-depth analysis and serious generalizations. Television broadcasting as a whole -- whether it is a program about socialist competition, a story about the 5-year plan or a political song concert -- is designed to promote the working people's ideological and civic eduation.

And on the basis of PRAVDA's mail and the mail from viewers -- and central television receives about 2 million letters a year -- it can be said that interest is very great in movies and programs about the history of our motherland and our revolution and the life and struggle of the Leninist Bolsheviks. We approach the creation of such television movies with a sense of special responsibility; they help an understanding of the Soviet people's historical path from the standpoint of the political and social experience they have acquired.

What is in the pipeline now? Documentary move makers have begun shooting the movie "Vladimir Ilich Lenin." The 16 episodes will recreate the biography of the leader of our party and state and will be based on the life story of V.I. Lenin and the reminiscences of his contemporaries and photographic and movie documents.

One of the very next premiers will be the four-part movie "20 December" (produced by the "Lenfilm" movie studio). The picture is devoted to the creation of the all-Russian extraordinary commission for combating counterrevolution and sabotage and reveals in action Lenin's idea that any revolution is worth something only when it knows how to defend itself. The Odessa movie studio will give television viewers the movie "Sailor Zheleznyak," while the Sverdlovsk studio's plan includes the story of Ivan Babushkin. "Moldovafilm" will embark on the creation of a film about Sergey Lazo.

The Soviet movie chronicle of the Great Patriotic War contains a number of major works, but this theme is inexhaustible for our television broadcasting.

The creation of movies marking the 40th anniversary of the victory has already begun. I shall cite the "Sacred War" cycle. One of its features is its description of the people's exploit in unison with a serious interpretation and analysis of Soviet strategy and the military thinking and creativity of the military leaders, the Soviet Army General Staff and the Supreme High Command. The organizing and inspiring role of the Communist Party -- a fighting party, as it was called during the war -- will be the main theme of the forthcoming cycle. A number of works will cover the life of the Soviet Army and Navy today.

[Question] The next group of questions from our readers could be briefly formulated thus: What is being done to enhance the content and amount of information in television programs? This question is put by K. Novak (Rostov-Na-Donu), the Bugrimov family (Donetsk), K. Kulakov (Ordzhonikidze), F. Ilin (Sevastopol), T. Shteynardt (Ulan-Ude), S. Bocharov (Kakhouvka),Ye. Sokolov (Chita), K. Razmyslova (Syktyvkar), L. Rogaleva (Yaroslavl), T. Yevstafyeva (Krasnodar), Muscovites V. Antropov, F. Mironov, S. Bortnikov and others.

[Answer] The content of news and current affairs [publitsisticheskiy] programs is being enhanced primarily through the precise selection of and selectivity in the problems examined and by packing them not simply with facts and figures but also with real, comparable, graphic analogies.

Television specialists on questions of production organization and management help to study and disseminate the practical experience of the best of them. To be specific: News and problem-related items and programs touching on one or several topical problems are often prepared on the basis of local alarm signals. The acute questions they raise which require a solution are put to those directly responsible for the particular work sector. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, noted, it does not befit communists to fear serious and businesslike criticism and self-criticism on the grounds that the adversary could exploit them. Our main weapon in politics and propaganda is the truth, and successes and shortcomings must be discussed honestly. People will always understand frank talk. And we are concerned to ensure that criticism is made without sensationseeking and not for the sake of criticism itself. Its goal is to generate initiative and vigor in work and the desire to eliminate shortcomings as rapidly as possible.

Television returns to timely topics and reports the measures which have been taken, including in the program "Vremya." Statements by political observers are received with attention and interest. Replies are given here to the most urgent questions, and responsible workers from state and planning organs, scientists, and specialists in the national economy take part in these broadcasts.

[Question] Sergey Georgiyevich, PRAVDA readers T. Verin (Latvia), N. Satyshev (Tashkent), Ye. Shelest (Kramatorsk), V. Debrenev (Irkutsk) and others wonder: When will the second all-union channel be introduced? What will it introduce to the practice of central television broadcasting?

[Answer] The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of effecting the further development of television and radio broadcasting and introducing a second all-union television channel. Matters at present are as follows: The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting plans to organize the second all-union channel in 1982. Its television audience will be over 100 million people.

The introduction of this channel will make it possible to consider viewers' requirements and tastes more fully and the possibilities for program selection will increase. A considerable place will be occupied by news, popular science and music programs, feature and documentary cinema and television movies and programs for young people and children.

More feature programs and television movies created at union republic and RSFSR television studios will be shown, which is praticularly important in the year of the 26th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. We also propose to transfer some direct sports transmissions and sports broadcasts to the second all-union channel, mainly in the evening. What will this provide? On the one hand, it will make it possible to satisfy sports lovers' demands, and on the other it will expand the opportunity for screening feature programs and movies on the main, first channel. This, in our opinion, also accords with television viewers' interests.

During the daytime on weekdays the channel will include study and learning and popular science programs.

I want to add that the best and most popular channel one programs will be repeated during the daytime on nonworking days, albeit on a small scale, as music, theater and cinema lovers and viewers of the "Movie Travel Club," "The Obvious and the Improbable," "In the World of Animals" and "Movie Panorama" are constantly requesting.

A second all-union channel can now be broadcast over a territory extending as far as east Siberia. In the future, in this very 5-year plan, it is planned via satellite links to bring the second channel to the Far East, Sakhalin, Kamchatka and Chukotka.

CHURCH IMPORTANT FACTOR IN LITHUANIAN DISSENT

PM141155 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Dec 81 p 11

[Steffan Teste dispatch: "Polish Disease Reaches Lithuania? -- Church a Power Factory"]

[Text] Vilnyus -- Kaunas, December — Lithuania is one of the most sensitive Baltic republics at present. A large part of the population here is Polish speaking, all of 18 percent in Vilnyus. The Soviet authorities are afraid that developments in Poland involving the Solidarity trade union will influence the situation in Lithuania.

Therefore, a close watch is being kept on what is happening around the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania, just as foreign journalists are kept under surveillance by an accompanying Inturist guide.

Lithuanians today comprise only 47 percent of the population in the capital, Vilnyus, but in the Soviet republic's second city, Kaunas, with 380,000 inhabitants, they amount to 60 percent. It is primarily here that national feelings are at their highest.

It is also in Kaunas that the Soviet authorities have cause to feel greater concern about actions in connection with the strike leaflets spread in Tallinn.

In Kaunas the call for a work stoppage was a great topic of conversation, while only a few people in the capital, Vilnyus, said that they had heard of the strike leaflets.

In the once independent city of Kaunas, nationalist disturbances have been greatest. In 1972 a youth burned himself to death. The self-immolation resulted in anti-Soviet demonstrations and riots by young people which were put down by the police and military.

"But the police and the military learned their lesson from this," a dissident told DAGENS NYHETER. All opposition is being met toughly, and oppression is growing.

It is said that the police and the military in Kaunas are recruited from other Soviet republics and other nationalities so that they do not have any ethnic ties with the population.

The Catholic Church has its training center in Kaunas -- a seminary which today has 92 students. Twenty-two priests completed their training at the seminary this year. In the Stalin era Lithuania was not allowed to train its own priests.

The seminary in Kaunas is a place to which the Soviet travel agency, Inturist, is unwilling to take you. The guide repeatedly refused to take me there but accompanied me when I found my own way. Once inside the seminary the guide seemed to frighten a teacher and explained to him how unfitting it was to receive a foreign journalist who had not been invited. The teacher could only offer his apologies that the seminary's rector was not present and that he himself was unable to be of service.

The function of the Inturist guide on my visit to Kaunas became clear very early on when she happened to say that she had heard a radio broadcast from Radio Free Europe which had repeated DAGENS NYHETER's report on the strike leaflets in Tallinn.

Nationalist feelings can also flare up in Vilnyus.

"Just 2 years ago young people demonstrated against Russification at three soccer matches when their own team was playing against Russian teams. They were well-prepared and well-organized actions," eyewitnesses told DAGENS NYHETER.

"By splitting up into groups the young people were able to get hold of tickets from various sources and were able to attend the soccer matchers en masse. Slogans were shouted. There were even placards with anti-Soviet slogans. The police arrested several young people, and later several of them were rusticated from the city's university.

"The future just seems gloomier and gloomier," a dissident said. "More and more arrests are taking place."

But despite the arrests and punishments -- this summer three people were sentenced to between 5 and 7 years in labor camps -- the opposition continues.

The Catholic Church's underground newspapers, for example, continue to appear. So far the police have not succeeded in arresting all these papers' editorial staff, and those who are arrested are quickly replaced by new members.

The power of the Catholic Church frightens the authorities, who are now trying to cut off all communications with Poland. The only Polish paper it is possible to get hold of is TRYBUNA LUDU, and it is only available 4 or 5 days after publication. Sometimes an issue or two disappear completely.

The illegal "underground" newspapers published in Lithuania continue to grow in numbers. Even if all have not reached people in the West, the number appearing in recent years has been estimated at around 15 -- often disseminated as typewritten copies on very thin transparent paper.

The best known paper, which hitherto has been the one which has appeared most regularly, is the Lithuanian church chronicle. In September this year its 49th number was being circulated. The paper was started in March 1972.

Protest actions and petitions have been the most powerful source of displays of opposition in Lithuania in numerical terms. In 1979, for example, more than 148,000 people -- or more than 5 percent of the republic's population over the age of 10 -- signed a petition demanding that a church in Klaypeda be refurbished for use for divine services.

This petition on the initiative of the people themselves is thought to be the biggest since the Soviet Union was founded in 1917.

Many of the underground newspapers or journals are entirely geared to a religious readership. A couple of them, TIESOS KELISA and RUPINTOJELIS, are even intended for priests and contain ceremonial material and instructions for religious festivals.

Priests in Lithuania have also been strongly opposed to calls that regulations for religious societies must be followed. In 1979, 522 priests and two bishops in exile in the West signed a statement in which they claimed they had a full right to ignore these regulations. There have also been similar statements since.

In a new document in April this year the representative of the state's council for religious affairs was criticized as a militant atheist intent on destroying the Catholic Church.

The number of robberies, desecrations of Catholic churches and attacks on priests have increased dramatically. Two priests, Leonas Sapoka and Leonas Mazeika, have been murdered. After widespread rumors several newspapers wrote in August this year that the murderers had been caught and that their only motive had been robbery.

Despite the growing difficulties for the clergy in Lithuania, the Catholic Church and, consequently, the feelings of opposition are growing ever stronger.

All journeys to and from Poland have been suspended.

"Not even relatives are allowed to visit Lithuania any more," a Pole said, who thinks that things are beginning to look blacker given the Soviet view of what is happening in Poland.

Today there are no Polish guest workers in Lithuania. It is possible to find them in Tallin and Tartu, for example, where they are restoring the older parts of the cities. These Polish restoration workers are said to be members of the Polish Solidarity free trade union.

This is an example of how difficult it could be in the long run to keep the Polish trade union outside the Soviet Union's borders.

UKRAINIAN MACHINE BUILDING SEMINAR IN KHARKOV

WA121304 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian on 4 December on page 2 carries a 900 word RATAU article on a seminar devoted to machine building held 2-3 December in Kharkov.

Among those attending seminar were: V.I. Pimenov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Machine Building; V.M. Gayoviy, chief of the Ukrainian Central Committee Department of Machine Building; V.P. Misnichenko, first secretary of Kharkovskiy Obkom; V.M. Khalapsin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan; Ye. A. Novitskiy, deputy chief of the Ukrainian Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and P.P. Kulyas, deputy chief of the Ukrainian Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. The participants of the seminar noted that Brezhnev's program for a "coherent transition of the economy to a generally more intensive direction of development had found wide support on the part of all workers." While Misnichenko and Khalapsin "emphasized" that many party committees are "ably concentrating their efforts in the main directions," other speakers noted that a number of primary party organizations and certain branch departments of party committees "do not pay adequate heed to the refinement and assimilation of new technology." The seminar, said the article, emphasized the need to increase the output of highly productive machines, as well as improving their reliability and quality. Novitskiy and Kulyas spoke about the "necessity of raising the militancy of primary party organizations and strengthening their influence on labor collectives, and perfecting ideological and mass political work in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions." During the course of the seminar the participants visited a number of factories in the area.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN NATURAL GAS -- The Karakum desert region of the Turkmen SSR has been declared the most productive region in the area. This region is rich in natural gas, and construction of a new natural gas complex there has begun. It will be the largest complext of its kind. It is expected that 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas will be processed by the complex after its completion in 1983. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Dec 81 GF]

YEREVAN FACTORY -- The Lenin machinery factory of Yerevan opened a new production branch of linen-wringing machines at the beginning of this year. The weight of the new linen-wringing machine does not exceed 12 kg and wrings 1 kg of linen per minute. To date the number of wringing machines produced at the branch totals 100,000. The factory expects to export 40,000 of these macines next year. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 81 GF]

YEREVAN LEATHER FACTORY -- A new type of echo and sound absorbing apparatus was put into operation recently in various departments of the Yerevan Stephanshahovian leather factory. This apparatus, the latest invention of Armenian scientists, is the most perfect sound-absorbing apparatus ever produced in Armenia or overseas. Some (?R64,000) is allocated for the comfort of Stepanshahovian factory workers every year. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 12 Dec 81 GF]

UKRAINE GAS -- Construction of natural gas pumps in Sumi, the Ukraine, has been completed. These pumps are capable of pumping 30 million cubic meters of natural gas daily and can endure temperatures of from 100 degrees centrigrade to -45 degrees centigrade. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81 GF]

YEREVAN LATHE FACTORY -- Yerevan's lathe producing factory exported its 100,000th lathe recently. The factory was established 35 years ago. Since that time it has progressed technically, opened new branches and improved the quantity of exported lathes. (Yerevan Internation Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 9 Dec 81 GF]

ARMENIAN GLASS FACTORY -- The Leninakan glass factory of the Armenian SSR is the largest enterprise in the city. It produces eight types of lamp shades that are exported to various Soviet republics and overseas countries. Construction of the factory's new branch has already started. It will produce fancy window glass and lamp shades. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]